



The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1912. Vol. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.
Recommended for immediate purchase—WEST CHIVERTON, PENNERLEY, WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN EAST FOXDALE (Limited). These shares are strongly recommended at the present price of £5 per share.
The remarks in the Journal upon current shares will be resumed next week.
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Daily Price-List on application.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
100 Anglo-Argent, fully paid, 25s. 6d.
100 Aberdaunt, fully paid, 25s. 6d.
25 Birseley Creek, £41 3
25 Bog, £2 3/4
100 Bronfloyd, £2 3/4
25 Bedford Consols, 25s.
50 Caegynon, 18s. 9d.
100 Chontales, 2s.
2 Carn Brea, £18s.
20 Carn Camerton, 35s.
20 Carn Walls, 22s. 6d.
20 Drake, £2 3/4
15 Emma (silver), £2 3/4
20 East Caradon, £2 3/4
72 Eclipse, 12s. 6d.
5 East Lovell, £20
10 Eberhardt, £10 1/2
15 East Van, £2 3/4
20 East Harpree, 25s.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROMGORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. E. JOHNSON, 60, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
RAILWAY STOCKS, FOREIGN BONDS, &c.

EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, CITY, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares bought and sold at best prices.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:—
100 Blau Caellan, £1 2s 6d
20 Bog, £2 12s. 6d.
15 Bwch Consols, £1.
40 Cathedral, £1 2s. 6d.
20 Drake Walls, £1. 15s.
1 East Basset, £30
5 East Lovell, £10 10s.
10 Ganton, £7 5s.
40 Gt. No. Laxey, £1 5s.
20 New Dolcoath.
10 New Lovell, £3 10s.
5 North Rosekar, £2 3/4
10 Parys Mount, £2 15s.
20 Peavor.
20 Penhall, £5 5s.
25 Pennerley, £4 5s.
20 Prince of Wales, 18s.
10 So. Condurow, £7.
25 So. Rom. Grav., £1 5s.
50 Unity Wood, £1 18s.
10 Van Consols, £5 5s.
2 St. Ives Cons., £60.
100 West Caradon, 5s. 9d.
20 West Esqair Lie, £5.
5 West Frances, £30.
20 West Jewell, £2 15s.
50 West Maria, £1 5s.
20 Wheel Agar, £2.
3 Wheel Bull, £36 10s.
5 Wb. Kitty (St. Ag.), £15 15s.

MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Messrs. HOOKE and Co. are prepared to execute with punctuality and dispatch commissions for the sale, transfer, or purchase of any stocks or shares which they may be favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most experienced mineralogists of the day at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters.
Clients subscribing One Guinea can have prompt and reliable information as to the value, status, and prospects of legitimate mining and other investments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

FOR SALE:—10 Aberdaunt, £1 15s.; 50 Central Van; 50 Cefn-y-Guntia; 100 Clunab; Clifton; 50 Cwm Rickett (£4 paid), £3; 20 East Llangynog (fully paid); 10 East Llangynog (£1 17s. paid); 5 East Bottle Hill; King, Queen, and Virtuous Lady; Liebon Street Tramways; 50 Llanarmon (fully paid), £2 7s. 6d.; 20 New Beldon; 20 New Rosario; Prince of Wales; Willoughby; and 52 West Llangynog, £3 15s.
Also, several valuable Hematite, Tin, Copper, and Lead Sets, and an Asphalte property.
WANTED—Cwm Dwyfor shares. State number, and lowest price.
HOBBS' HILL.—This mine bids fair to take a prominent place among the dividend mines of the year. We are instructed to dispose of 100 shares.
HOOKE AND CO., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
[In last week's Journal our advertisement represented 10 Aberdaunt shares for £11 5s.; what we sent was 10 shares at £1 15s. each.]

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—
10 Ailly-Crib, 30s.
10 Aberdaunt, 11 1/2.
40 Bog, £2 13s. 9d.
20 Bronfloyd, £2 2s. 9d.
1 Carn Brea, £19s.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £54.
50 Cathedral.
20 Cantorne Veau, £29 1/2.
20 Chiverton Moor, 37s 6.
20 Chontales, 11s. 9d.
40 Calbeck Fells, 22s 6d.
1 Devon Consol, £11s.
20 Drake Walls, 18s. 6d.
5 East Lovell, £19 1/2.
50 Eclipse, 10s. 6d.
10 East Van, £9.
20 East Ury, £29 1/2.
20 East Chiverton, 14s. 6.
5 Emma, £24.
25 East Seton, £29 1/2.
10 East Ganton, £7 1/2.
SHARES WANTED (state number and lowest price)—Excelsior, Great Lovell, Boscawell Downs, Nangles, Terras, and East Grenville.
W. M. and Co. having recently visited the principal mining districts in Cornwall, are in a position to advise intending investors.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
5 Tankerville, £18 1/2; 3 West Seton, £104; 20 Ganton; 1 Devon Great Consols, £120; 10 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes); 1 South Frances, £65; 100 Bedford Consols; 10 Marke Valley, £4 1/2; 5 West Chiverton, £15; 50 South Great Work; 20 Wheel Agar, £39 1/2; 10 Great Vor; 10 North Crofty, 32s. 6d.; 5 East Van, £9; 5 Prince of Wales; 3 West Toigwa; 100 East Chiverton; 70 West Pant-y-Go, 11s. 9d.; 80 Wheel Coates, 16s. 9d.; 40 Blue Hill; 3 Providence, £29 1/2; 80 Bwdrath Consols, 20s.; 20 Bwch, 22s. 6d.; 10 West Polbreen, £3; 15 Hingston Down, £4; 10 Wheel Ury, £29 1/2; 75 Cathedral; 40 West Esqair Lie; 45 West Jewell; 100 Yron; 100 General Caradon, £230; 30 Caegynon, 25s.; 200 Eclipse; 150 Anglo-Brazilian; 100 South Brazilian; 70 Pestacena, 15s.; 20 Cape Copper.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Emma, Don Pedro, Minera, Great Laxey, St. Agnes Consols, Gold Run.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE),
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravel, South Roman Gravel, Pennerley, Van Consols, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, South Carn Brea, Peavor, New Lovell, West Caradon, South Margaret, San Pedro, Emma, and nearly all British or foreign mines, railways, and foreign stocks.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Foxdale Mine.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.
Bankers: Agra Bank and Bank of England.

EDWARD P. RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares bought and sold at the best market prices, for cash or account.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.
Buying and selling orders, by post or telegram, executed with dispatch.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SAFE MINING INVESTMENTS.
DIVIDENDS TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.
A carefully-selected list on application. Also, a list of Progressive Mines, well worth the attention of investors or speculators.
Buyer or Seller of all Shares currently dealt in, at market prices net.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Basset and North Treskerby shares.
Bankers: City Bank.

C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.
Parties wishing to Transact Business in the following are requested to communicate:—

BOG.	PARYS MOUNTAIN.
BLAU CAELAN.	ROSEWALL HILL & RANSOM.
BRONFLOYD.	SOUTH DARREN.
DOLWEN.	SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.
DRAKE WALLS.	SWEETLAND CREEK.
EAST BASSET.	TAKUABILL.
DEVON.	THORNHILL REEF.
EAST LOVELL.	VAN CONSOLS.
FRANK MILLS.	WEST CHIVERTON.
GREAT ROCK.	WEST ESQAIR LIE.
GORSIEDD & CELYN LEVEL.	WEST GOLDFRIN.
HOBBS' HILL.	WEST MARIA & FORTESCUE.
NORTH POOL.	WILLOUGHBY.
NORTH LOVELL.	YUDANAMUTANA SHARES.
NEW LOVELL.	YUDANAMUTANA BONDS.
PLYNIMON.	

•• NORTH POOL.—From present indications the lode in the engine-shaft is at hand, and should be cut rich; the floors of mineral dipping in from the south are good signs. In case of discovery shares must advance very considerably. See agent's report.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ALL-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A most important improvement has been reported by the agent of this mine, viz.—the communication has been made between engine-shaft and adit level. This will effect an immense saving in the working expenses, as the cost for pumping and horse power is at an end, and the ore can now go by tram direct through the adit to dressing-floors, thus reducing the cost upon marketable produce £3 per ton, a profit in itself.

A great demand has sprung up for these shares, which are now at £3 5s. (fully paid), and likely to advance to three or four times present quotations.
Mr. H. M. strongly advises an immediate purchase, and can offer 100 (or part of same) if promptly applied for.
References exchanged.

Now ready, price One Shilling, SECOND, and much enlarged, EDITION OF
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.
All interested in British and Foreign Mines will gain valuable, original, and trustworthy information by its perusal. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL is induced to publish this enlarged edition at the solicitations of his numerous patrons, and also by the flattering remarks expressed by the commercial and financial press relative to the first edition.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Who has had Twenty-seven Years' Experience in the Mining Market.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.
Consult MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
10 New West Rosewarne, £11 1/2.
25 Bronfloyd, 42s.
10 Cedar Creek, 8s. prem.
10 Camp Floy, £10 1/2.
35 Eclipse, 10s. 6d.
10 E. Seton, 41s. 9d.
10 Emma.
5 Eberhardt.
5 East Basset, £29 1/2.
20 East Ury, 51s.
15 Ganton, £7 1/2.
30 Gt. No. Laxey, 25s.
Hobbs Hill.
3 New Rosewarne, £51.
10 No. Rosewarne, £29 1/2.
20 San Pedro, £5 6s. 3d.
15 South Aurora, 43s. 9d.
70 Taquarill, 5s. 3d.
20 W. Tankerville, £3 13s 9.
30 Unity Wood, 37s.
60 W. Caradon, 5s. 9d.
5 West Chiverton, £18 1/2.
20 West Esqair Lie.
30 Wb. Peavor, £4 16s 3d.
15 West Lucy, 23s.
5 West Frances, £27.
100 W. Drake Walls, 6s.
5 West Basset, £13.
10 Wheel Lucy, 2s.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANIES OF—
THE VAN CONSOLS LEAD AND BARTES MINING COMPANY (Limited),
THE SOUTH VAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited),
THE WEST JEWELL TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited),
THE CATHEDRAL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited),
THE PENSTRUTHAL MINE,
THE TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,
THE EXCELSIOR TIN MINING COMPANY,
And also my PRIVATE OFFICES are REMOVED to Nos. 33, 34, and 35, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
28th March, 1872. MATTHEW GREENE.

MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.
VAN CONSOLS.—The accounts from the mine this week are most satisfactory. It is improving daily. Shares should be bought at present prices.
NEW DOLOCOATH.—This company is now registered under the Limited Acts, and the prospectus appears in this day's Journal.
EXCELSIOR.—There has been a good discovery made here, and one day this unpretending mine's shares will be eagerly sought for. They should be secured at the present low prices.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET,
E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for April now ready; post free, 6d.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Birdseye, Mary Ann, Sweetland Creek.
Eberhardt, Marke Valley, South Aurora.
Eclipse, Pennerley, Tankerville.
Kitty (St. Agnes), Pacific Gold, West Esqair Lie.
Van, Parys Mountain, Utah.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.
MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR CASH.
They will only be sold in Lots.
LOT 1.—150 WEST PANTY-GO, at £0 6 per share net.
" 2.—50 WEST GREAT WORK, 2 2 0 "
" 3.—40 BRONFLOYD, 2 2 0 "
" 4.—100 EAST CHIVERTON, 0 15 0 "
" 5.—100 WILLOUGHBY, 1 15 0 "
" 6.—141 NANGLES, 1 7 0 "
" 7.—52 NORTH LOVELL, 4 15 0 "
Address to JOHN A. REDHEAD, Esq., Solicitor, 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.
The undermentioned mines specially recommended to investors, viz.—Treleigh Wood, New Rosewarne, New West Rosewarne, Wheal Peavor, Wheal Grenville, East Seton, Hingston Down, and West Caradon.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All marketable stocks dealt in for cash or account.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, either as buyers or sellers:—
Carn Brea, Llanarmon, Tankerville.
Cook's Kitchen, Marke Valley, Tincroft.
Devon Great Consols, Parys Mountain, Utah.
Eberhardt, Perkins Beach, Van Consols.
East Basset, Providence, West Chiverton.
Eberhardt, South Frances, West Tankerville.
East Lovell, South Carn Brea, Wheal Kitty (St. Ag.).
"British Mines and Mining," bound in cloth, 136 pages, price 5s. 6d. post free, gives a detailed account of every mining district in the United Kingdom, and other useful information.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

THOMAS ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE at net prices:—
Cook's Kitchen, £50.
Devon Consols, 127 1/2.
Drake Walls, 18s. 6d.
Emma, £24 1/2.
Eberhardt, £18 1/2.
Great Vor, £10 1/2.
Hingston Down, £4.
Marke Valley, £4 1/2.
New Rosewarne.
North Rosewarne.
Prince of Wales, 18s. 6d.
Pennerley, £4 1/2.
South Carn Brea, £6 1/2.
South Caradon, £21 1/2.
Treleigh Wood.
Taquarill, 6s.
West Basset, £18 1/2.
West Caradon, 6s. 6d.
West Chiverton, £16.
West Maria, 25s.
Wheal Grenville.
Wheal Lucy.

VAN CONSOLS.—It appears that my advertisements are a very great annoyance to some parties who want to get rid of their shares. I advertised to sell them last week at £4 1/2, put of more; but from what has transpired this week, I now offer them at £3 1/2, put of more, time on. References exchanged. See my letter in another column of the MINING JOURNAL.
Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MESSRS. SANDY AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established Twelve Years.
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares at the closest market prices, and advice given as to the safest and profitable channel for investment or speculation.
Daily Price-List on application.

MESSRS. WARD AND LITTLEWOOD, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of stocks and shares bought and sold at the closest net prices, for cash or account. Wire messages receive immediate attention. References exchanged.
Messrs. WARD and LITTLEWOOD recommend the purchase of shares in the Vron United Silver-Lead Mine Company (Limited).
SOUTH MARGARET (in 100 shares). W. and L. are buyers of these shares at £25.
Now that Chiverton Valley is added to Chiverton Moor, and a call of 10s. just made, these shares are strongly recommended at present prices.

JOHN KEANE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,
32, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraphy, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.
Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application. Mineral properties inspected, and working plans and sections of mines accurately prepared.
Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.
Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. THOS. J. BARNARD'S MINING OFFICES,
175 TO 178, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, E.C.
THE QUEEN, KING, AND VIRTUOUS LADY.
Better late than never. These mines are—the trio—now turning out the great successes predicted by Mr. Barnard, who is in a position to supply shares at the lowest prices, and guarantee a minimum dividend of 20 per cent. per annum upon the investment. The only mines in England making monthly sales of silver, tin, and copper.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.
And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.
Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

500 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS
NOW IN USE.
For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. B. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts Business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day. References exchanged when required.

THE FORTESCUE TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000 in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

Payable on application £0 10 0
Payable on allotment 0 0 0

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.
Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.
H. A. ALEXANDER, Esq., 16, King William-street, City.
HENRY HART, Esq., 72, Gloucester-street, South Belgravia.
RICHARD HOSKEN, Esq., Penryn, Cornwall.
With power to add to their number.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes-street, E.C.; and its Branches.
SOLICITOR—J. BERRY, Esq., Walbrook, London, E.C.
MANAGER AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Mr. JAMES HARRIS-JAMES, C.E., Grampound-road, Cornwall.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—A. P. BARR, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.
100, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Wheal Fortescue Tin Mine, admirably situated in the celebrated mining district of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Cornwall, in close contiguity to the celebrated Godolphin Mine, and adjoining on the east the Great Dowgas, the St. Austell Consols, the Great Hewas, Great Polgooth, &c., which have returned upwards of £2,500,000 worth of tin, exclusive of copper and other minerals.

The set is extensive and valuable, and is held for 21 years from 1870, at one, eighth royalty; there are eight known and well-defined east and west lodes traversing the set, and these lodes are intersected by cross courses and caunters. A considerable amount of money has been expended upon it, shafts have been sunk and levels driven at Hosken lode, James lode, and Hardhead lode, at all of which there is profitable ground. The reports of the engineers show that at the bottom of Hosken shaft, 18 fms. from surface, the western end of the lode is 6 ft. wide, and is worth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of black tin to a ton of the whole lode, equal to about £30 per cubic fathom of the lode; at the eastern end the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin £5 per fathom, the lode in the western end is worth for tin £4 per fathom, the lode being stopped for 25s. per fathom, and worth for tin £3 per fathom. At James shaft the lode in the mine is worth £60 per fathom, and the lode of great extent in length is very productive for tin. At Hardhead shaft there is a rich lode, said to be worth 200l. per cubic fathom. There are five other lodes, which, although not much wrought upon, promise a large yield on development.

The value of the mine being thus proved, it has now become necessary that machinery and steam power should be erected to work the mine below the water level, thereby developing it into a rich and permanent property.

There is a considerable quantity of good tin laid open for stopping, which it is proposed to take away at once for sale, the profits on which, it is estimated, will yield a good dividend on the shares, and for this purpose it is proposed to erect 48 heads of steam-stamps; at the same time it is proposed to erect a steam-engine, and sink below the present adit level upon the rich tin lodes that have been opened, and so constitute a continually increasing and lastingly profitable mine.

This mine is now being worked by a few private individuals, and is consequently a going concern.
The manager of the mines states that the probable amount of profits may, from the results now being realised by water-stamps, be fairly stated as follows:—When the machinery has been erected, which will occupy about three months, sufficient ground will be laid open to supply 36 heads of stamps, which will make marketable 18 tons of tin per month, yielding a profit of about £10,000 per annum; and, as the mine becomes further developed, and sufficient ground is laid open to supply 60 stamps, that amount of profit will be considerably increased.

Owing to the great and increasing demand for tin, and the exceptional character of the property, the directors believe they are placing before the public a safe, sound, and valuable investment, and in a very short period to be able to declare dividends.

The advance in refined black tin since January last, has been fully £10 per ton. Prospectuses may be obtained at the number, or at the offices of the company, 100, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C., where any further information may be obtained, and the contract for the purchase of the property inspected.

REPORTS ON THE FORTESCUE TIN MINE.

Grampound-road, Cornwall, March, 1872.—This extensive and most valuable property is held under lease for 21 years, from the Hon. George Mathew Fortescue, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, at a very moderate royalty or dues of 1-18th. It is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's-in-Braunell, in the said county; a district which is proverbial for its stanniferous wealth, and is distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Burghullow Railway Station, and 2 miles from Grampound-road. The geological features are of the most promising character, and are not to be surpassed, being identical with the celebrated Wheal Fortescue, Great Hewas, St. Austell Consols, Wheal Strawberry, and Godolphin Tin Mines, which have returned large profits, in proximity with the junction of clay-slate and granite—a feature noticeable throughout Cornwall for its mineral productions and rich quality of ore, traversed to the whole extent by large and well-defined east and west lodes, and these are intersected by cross-courses and caunters lodes, similar to those in the rich mines in this district, and Fowey, Camborne, Redruth, Illogan, and Gwennap. To afford evidence of the great profits realised by these mines, I subjoin a tabular statement of some of the principal ones. The lodes already discovered are eight in number, and their value has been proved in every possible manner, and the results are most satisfactory, and show an increasing richness in depth; the deepest part of the mine is, however, only 18 fathoms below surface, which is the water level; the lodes at this point are very productive for tin ore. Hosken lode, at the bottom of Hosken western diagonal, which is 18 fathoms below surface, is 6 feet wide, and is worth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of tin ore, equal to about £30 per cubic fathom of the lode to the ton of lode-stuff. The lode in the eastern end is 4 feet wide, and is being driven on for £2 per fathom, and is worth for tin £5 per fathom. The lode in the western end is 3 feet wide, and is being driven on for £3 per fathom, and is worth for tin £4 per fathom. The lode in the back of this level are being stopped for £12 5s. per fathom, and the lode is worth for tin £5 per fathom. Hosken lode, at Hosken western diagonal, is all worked away to a great extent in length both east and west of the shaft.—James Lode: In the mine at James shaft the lode is very rich, being worth £50 per fathom for tin, and the mine can be sunk for £3 per fathom. This lode intersects James north lode at about 5 fathoms below the bottom of the mine, at which point a good result may be expected; but in order to reach this point pumping machinery must be erected to pump up the water, which does not reach the bottom of the mine, and is worth for tin £4 per fathom. The lode in many places worked on to a great extent. Hardhead lode, at Porphyry shaft, is very rich. At this point the lode has been extensively wrought on by the ancients, but their operations were, of course, confined to shallow levels—that is, as deep as was practicable to go without the aid of machinery. In clearing these old excavations the lode has been found to be very rich, varying from £50 to £300 per cubic fathom; but the same circumstance occurs here as in the bottom of mine at James shaft—it cannot be further developed without the aid of pumping machinery; the ore is also very productive for tin ore. The tinstone is being stamped by water-power, and in order to further develop this valuable property a steam pumping-engine must be erected, wherefrom the geological features of the set and the mineralogical character of the lodes, and taking into consideration the shallowness of the workings, the tin that is being sold monthly, and the improvement of the lodes in going down, I am of opinion that by the erection of steam-power a great and valuable mine will be opened up at an early date. To be more explicit in reference to profits that may be realised from this mine by the erection of proper machinery, I beg to state that since after the mine has been opened, and the ground will be laid open to supply 48 heads of steam-stamps; and estimating the results from what is now being done with the present small water-stamps, which are only equal to two steam-stamps, and the average monthly sale from which is 18 cwt. of tin; therefore, I say, estimating 18 cwt. of tin to every two heads of steam-stamps, the 48 heads would make marketable about 18 tons monthly, which would give £144, from which deduct £54 for monthly cost, and there would be left a profit of £12,000 per annum; and as the mine becomes further developed so must the tin output be increased, for the tinstuff from the various lodes and elvans is practically inexhaustible, and as soon as sufficient ground is laid open to supply 60 stamps, a net profit of at least £20,000 a year will be realised.

—JAMES HARRIS-JAMES, N.E.

Redruth, September 28, 1871.—I have carefully inspected this mine, and beg to forward you my report. This mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, quite in the junction of granite and kyllas, which is this district seldom if ever falls to make rich deposits of mineral. This set is very extensive, and traversed by several large tin-bearing east and west lodes, which have produced large quantities of tin at a very shallow depth, which is only about 17 fathoms from surface; as well these lodes are intersected by caunters, cross-courses, and elvans, which about these intersections add considerably to the value of the lodes, particularly in this district. I find in the past few months, in clearing some of the old workings, that about £700 worth of tin has been sold, but the old tinners worked as deep as the water would allow them, so that very little more can be done without pumping machinery. I should strongly recommend that an engine be erected at once, say from 30 to 40 in. cylinder, which will be of ample power for pumping and stamping, and open up the mine to any reasonable depth; and I have no doubt in a short time it will be in the dividend list.

I have inspected nearly all the mines in Cornwall, as well as in Devon and on the Continent, and I must say that this is one of the best pieces of tin mining ground I have inspected for several years, which can be brought into a paying state for so small an outlay, for as soon as the engine is set to work, and the old workings cleared, you will be in a position to make large returns at once.

—JAMES POPE.

March 25th, 1872.—This large and valuable mineral property is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's-in-Braunell, in the county of Cornwall, and is very favourably situated, being in close proximity to the junction of clay-slate and granite, a feature proverbial for its mineral promise. There are eight well-known and well-defined east and west lodes traversing this set, and these lodes are intersected by cross-courses and caunters. Hosken lode, at the bottom of Hosken western diagonal, is about 6 feet wide, and is worth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of black tin, equal to about £30 per cubic fathom of the lode, to a ton of the whole of the lode at this place, which is about 18 fathoms below the surface. The lode in the eastern end at this level is 4 ft. wide, and is being driven on for £2 per fathom, and is worth for tin £5 per fathom. The lode in the western end is 3 ft. wide, and is being driven on for £3 per fathom, and is worth for tin £4 per fathom. The lode in the back of this level are being stopped for £12 5s. per fathom, and are worth for tin £5 per fathom. Hosken lode, at the bottom of Hosken Diagonal shaft, is 4 feet wide, and is all worked away to a great extent, both to the east and to the west of the shaft.—James Lode:—The lode in the mine at James shaft, is still very productive, worth about £50 per fathom for tin, and the ground is favourable for sinking. The mine has been sunk to its present depth for £3 per fathom, but it is very nearly down to the water level. I am of opinion that this is a shoot of tin, for it can be traced from the

surface to the bottom of the mine, which is a depth of about 18 fathoms. This lode intersects James north lode at about 5 fathoms below the bottom of the said mine, at which point we anticipate great results. But in order to reach this depth machinery must be erected to pump up the water, which in summer does not recede many feet below the bottom of the mine. Hardhead lode, at the bottom of Porphyry shaft, is a fine looking lode; it is very rich, but here, as at James mine, this lode cannot be further developed without the aid of pumping-machinery, as the ancient miners have worked it even below the water level, or as deep as they could go without pumping-machinery, which in those days could not be had.

The other lodes have not been much wrought on, but they are kindly, and merit a further and energetic development. After having carefully studied this property for about 18 months, the nature and value of its lodes, together with the improvements in going down. I am of opinion that by the erection of steam-power, a dividend mine would be soon opened up.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.
The Fortescue Tin Mine.

WHEEL SPEEDWELL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £24,000, in 12,000 shares of £2 each.

Upon application, 10s. per share; upon allotment, 10s. per share.
No further call to exceed 10s. per share, not to be made at less intervals than three months.

To meet the wishes of those investors who object to a liability, the directors will issue fully paid-up shares (including vendors' shares), not exceeding one-half of the capital, such shares will have priority in the allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sir GEORGE INNES, Bart., Elmhurst, Ryde, Isle of Wight.—CHAIRMAN.
ERNEST G. FELLOWE, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey (Managing Director of the West Cornwall Ironstone Company, Limited).
THOMAS M. JAMES, Esq., Grove Lodge, Uplands, Swansea.
WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq., M.D., Tyn-dale-place, Canabury, N.
Major W. HAWTAYNE, F.R.S., Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS—THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
BROKER—R. H. M. JACKMAN, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

AUDITOR—THOMAS MORGAN, Esq., London, and Brymbo, near Wrexham.
MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. J. H. Curtis, Mineral Agent to His Grace the Duke of Leeds.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—JERU HITCHINS, Esq.
SECRETARY—F. WILSON BLYTH, Esq.
OFFICES—8, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has acquired a lease of the well-known Wheal Speedwell Mine, situated in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall, acknowledged by practical mining authorities to be one of the most important mineral-producing properties in the county.

The property is held under a highly favourable lease for 21 years at a yearly rental of £30, merging into a royalty of 1-18th upon all minerals raised and sold. The mine is adjoining the turnpike road leading from Helston to Penzance, and the ore can be carted at a small cost to Marazion, and shipped from that port.

The situation is second to none in the county, being surrounded by rich neighbours, many of which have returned enormous profits—for instance, Prosper United £700,000, Wheal Fortune £600,000, Wheal Neptune £400,000, and many others of a like profitable character.

This property was worked about 45 years since, and it is stated upon reliable authority to have returned upwards of £160,000 in the course of a few years, and it was obtained from workings conducted at a depth of not more than 30 fathoms.

This set is of considerable extent, and that large quantities of mineral exist is apparent from the fact that a spade or piece of iron left in the water for a few hours becomes encrusted with a rich copper.

It is proposed to erect the necessary machinery for draining the mine, and it is stated that when this is effected, even to a moderate depth, large quantities of tin and copper will be laid open from the lodes already proved, and enable the company to make profitable returns.

It may not be interesting to state that the mines immediately surrounding Wheal Speedwell have given returns of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a sufficient guarantee for the richness of the district.

For detailed particulars as to the extent and value of the property, the directors refer to the reports of Jeru Hitchins, Esq., Capt. James Pope, of Redruth, Capt. John Curtis, of Germoe, and to the expressed opinion of several miners who formerly worked in the mine.

Taking into consideration the many favourable circumstances connected with this property, coupled with the highly satisfactory reports from competent authorities as to its capabilities and value, the directors believe that they are submitting one of the most promising and exceptionally non-speculative investments hitherto brought before the public in mining enterprises.

A contract has been carried into effect, dated the 25th March, 1872, between Ernest George Fellowe and Thomas Morgan of the one part, and the company of the other part, under which the company has obtained possession of the property in consideration of the payment of £3000 in cash and the allotment of 2000 fully-paid up shares in the capital of the company.

Applications for shares to be made at the bankers or secretary at the offices of the company, where the contract of purchase may be perused, and prospectuses with full information obtained.

If no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

Redruth, February 2nd, 1872.—This mine is situated in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall, on the south coast, near Prussia Cove. The set is very extensive, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length on the course of the lodes, and the same in width. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Speed, on the west by Wheal Neptune, on the same run or level, and on the north by the Great Western Mine, the whole of which have given large profits to the shareholders. In the western part the Orchard shaft is sunk as deep as the 90 fm. level below the adit, and several thousands of tons of ore sold, from which the shareholders received large dividends. This part of the mine was abandoned about 50 years since, in consequence of the low price of tin and copper and other circumstances, and nothing has since been done in this part of the mine. The old engine-shaft, which is about the centre of the set, is sunk as deep as the 85 fm. level below the adit, and extends a great distance, from which large returns have been made for copper and tin, when at a very low price; but with the present price, as soon as the water is raised, large and profitable returns can be obtained. At Gundry's shaft, which is about 50 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, I have seen, when I worked there, large courses of copper ore, 6 feet wide for a great length, which have produced several hundreds of tons. I must say the finest course of yellow copper ore I ever saw in these days, and my opinion is, that if this ground is laid open and worked with economy, one of the best mines in the district will be found. Phillips's, or eastern, shaft is down to the 70 fathom level, and was at this point worked about 17 years since for a short time, but nothing done towards proving the lodes; a cross-cut was commenced towards the lode east of the cross-course, but not sufficiently extended to reach the lode, but by cutting additional water (which was highly mineralised), the work was abandoned at the mine suspended. This mine is situated in one of the best mining districts in Cornwall, and is traversed by several east and west lodes, which have produced large quantities of tin and copper ore, and is intersected by cross-courses and elvans, which in this district never fail to make rich deposits of mineral.

To work this mine effectually, I should say, a 50 or 60-in. cylinder pumping-engine will be of ample power to drain the mine to any reasonable depth, and about a 24-in. cylinder winding-engine to draw the stuff. To drain the water, clear up the old workings, erect stamps, and thoroughly develop the property, it will require about £10,000, and when this is done I do not hesitate to say that you will have a profitable and lasting mine.

JAMES POPE.

Helston, February 6th, 1872.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above mine, and now beg to hand you my report thereon. This mine is situated in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall, in the lands of the Rev. A. H. M. St. Aubyn. The set is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, and about the same in width. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Speed, on the west by the Wellington or Great Western Mines, on the west by Wheal Neptune, and is traversed by the far-famed lodes of that set which has given enormous profits to the shareholders. There are several lodes in the set of great promise, and a large quantity of ore has been raised from the north lode. I believe this lode has been wrought upon to the 50 fm. level, and hundreds of tons of tin and copper sold therefrom.

The old engine-shaft, on the main lode, is situated near the centre of the set, and is sunk as deep as the 85 fm. level below the adit level, and the levels extended both east and west; the lode in the west is about 6 feet wide. A large quantity of copper was sold by the former company, also tin in the stone, but at that time tin was worth only £36 per ton, and consequently taken little notice of. The Orchard shaft is to the west of the old engine-shaft, where there was a flat-rod attached to the engine at the 40 fathom level, and this shaft is about 10 fathoms deeper than the engine-shaft, and was very productive for copper. Gundry's shaft is about 50 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, and about this shaft I have heard my father and uncles say (all of whom worked there) that they never saw so rich a lode in their lives as was or about this shaft, and here the lode was 6 feet wide, and was a solid course of yellow copper ore for a great distance, yielding a large quantity, to the great profit of the adventurers; in addition to which a considerable quantity of tinstone was from time to time raised, and I am informed that three water stamps were continually kept going stamping the tinstuff produce from this mine, but, as before stated, tin was then only of a nominal value, the best quality was selected to be treated, and the low quality was left underground; there it will now be found, and cannot fail to pay well to return at the present price of tin.

I am of opinion that this mine is better qualified to know the character of Wheal Speedwell than my father and uncles, and no men could speak more strongly in favour of a mining property than they have of this; and from what I have gathered I anticipate that by clearing out the mine, the water, and the levels, the tinstuff itself will pay working cost, and that the copper returns will be all profit. At Phillips's or eastern engine-shaft, sinking has reached the 90 fm. level, but nothing has been done for about 17 years since, and then little was done towards proving the mine. A few fathoms east of the shaft is a large cross-course, and the lode has not been found; to the east of it a cross-cut was commenced to cut the lode, and in every foot of driving the water was increasing, and the ground becoming more mineralised with copper, but fearing to cut more water this part was abandoned. It is my opinion that the cross-cut should be driven and the lode seen to the east of the cross-course, and I believe that if a rich course of copper is to be found in this district it is in this cross-cut. There are several lodes in this mine, which can be seen by short cross-cuts from the main or engine lode, and if the whole of them are laid open at the same time I feel confident that Speedwell will be the largest and most productive mining property ever laid open in the district. To work this mine effectually, I consider it will require a 50-in. cylinder pumping-engine, and also a 24-in. cylinder winding-engine to draw the stuff and crush the copper ore. To clear up the mine, collar the shafts, erect engines for draining the mine, stamping the

ore, and getting everything into proper working order, I estimate it will require about £10,000; and when this is done and operations commenced to thoroughly develop the mineral resources of the property, I unhesitatingly state that I believe you will have a large, lasting, and profitable concern.

JOHN CURTIS,
Mineral agent to His Grace the Duke of Leeds,
and J. J. Rogers, Esq., of Penrose.

March 1st, 1872.—Accompanied by Capt. John Curtis, I recently inspected this property. I find the extent of the grant ample for the conduct of mining operations on a large scale. The royalties are moderate, and the facilities for access thereto more than ordinarily advantageous, being within easy distance of shipping ports, and over good roads; besides which, being on the sea-board, coals can be landed within the limits of the set itself.

Geologically, its position is unexceptionable, being in the same stratum of containing rock, and on the same general run of lodes, as the adjoining mines, which have proved so productive in its immediate vicinity; and I gather that the lodes in this property likewise, when formerly worked, yielded great quantities of both tin and copper (when those metals were at about one-half their present value), and made large profits. From the heaps of debris now on the land, it is evident that shafts to a good depth and extensive workings must have been carried out to produce them; besides which the adit is extended from almost end to end of the set, which is so much done towards a resumption of operations in depth, and is evidence of the productiveness of the lodes so far as explored. From whatever cause this mine was abandoned, I have every confidence in the judgment of Capt. Pope and Curtis, and I am fully prepared to vouch for the correctness of their statements as to the underground operations and prospects of the different lodes and workings as set forth in their reports.

I can, therefore, confidently recommend this set as a *bona fide* mining speculation, which, if carried out with sufficient capital, due system, and good economy, will result in a profitable and lasting mine.

JEHU HITCHINS.

THE MOUNT DALBY ISLE OF MAN SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 89, and 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 131.

Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, payable on application.
Share warrants to bearer will be issued under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of transferring and registering transfers will be avoided.
Such shares can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

DIRECTORS.

MORTIMER N. WOODARD, Barrister-at-Law, Army and Navy Club, St. James's, London.
JONATHAN HYDE LANE, Esq., Ardwick, Manchester.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq., Sale, Cheshire.
CHARLES DUTTON, Esq., Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq., Southern Villa, Kirkby Stephen.
JOSEPH GRAVES, Esq., Longsight, Manchester.
ADAM SCHOLES LEACH, Esq., Moss Side, Manchester.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Mooley-street, Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HULME, FOYSTER, AND FOYSTER, Brazenose-street, Manchester.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. NICHOLSON AND MILNE, Public Accountants, Norfolk-street, Manchester.
BROKERS—Messrs. GROSVENOR AND CO., 88, Portland-street, Manchester.
MANAGER—CAPTAIN HENRY LOBB, M.R., Douglas.
SECRETARY—Mr. WILLIAM SHORROCK.

PROSPECTUS.

Rarely indeed have the British public such an opportunity of investing their capital in so sterling an undertaking as the one now placed before them. The antecedents and proximity of the sister mine (the justly celebrated Beckwith) are alone a sufficient testimony of the vast mineral wealth of the particular district in which the Mount Dalby Mines are situated, being near to Brad's Head, which is thus spoken of in Kerrulsh's Illustrated Guide to the Isle of Man:—"This rude crag is a mass of lead and copper ore, and its yield is not exceeded by the richest copper mines of Cornwall and Devon."

Commencing near Douglas, and running in a direct line to the western coast, will be found the Great East Fokdale Mine, East Fokdale, Farragher's, Old Fokdale, Dixon's Cross, and terminating in the Beckwith Vein Mine, increasing in richness and strength the nearer Dalby Mountain is approached, where (according to the geological position of the set, the immense wealth obtained from the Beckwith Mine, together with the fact of the same rich lode traversing the entire length of the Mount Dalby property), it is believed a vast store of mineral ore will be found.

The Mount Dalby Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) has, therefore, been established for acquiring and working that extensive grant of highly metalliferous ground known as the Dalby Mountain, in the parish of Patrick, in the Isle of Man.

The existence of an enormous quantity of silver-lead ore is known to almost every excursionist visiting the Isle of Man, and geologists assert that this island is one great mass of mineral, including lead, copper, and tin.

Such is its geographical position that it appears to be the nucleus of the rich mining districts of Yorkshire on the one hand, and the highly metalliferous districts of the North of Ireland on the other; and it is fearlessly asserted that silver-lead ore in vast quantities can be seen within a few inches of the surface.

The absolute existence of silver-lead ore, together with the enormous quantity now raised in the Isle of Man, more particularly in the district in which the Mount Dalby Mines are situated, commonly known as the Fokdale district, cannot possibly fail to attract the attention of all who are interested in exploring for and obtaining the precious metals to this locality, in which, undoubtedly, exists such a rare opportunity for ensuring enormous returns for a spirited outlay of capital.

The set, or property, is about three-quarters of a mile in width, and nearly two miles in length, and extends from near the celebrated Beckwith Mine (from which over 200,000 tons of silver-lead ore have been taken, the shareholders having realised over £250,000 in dividend alone), in an almost due westerly direction to the coast. The principal lode, which is from 25 to 30 ft. wide, runs directly from the Beckwith Mine to and through the entire length of the Mount Dalby set, dipping into the ocean at Narberth Bay, "about three miles to the south of Peel," and crops up again in Ireland in a direct line.

This valuable property is held under licence, wherein is undertaken the granting of a lease for the term of 21 years from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, at a royalty of one-twelfth, and £1 annual rent, including all dues.

With a view to intending investors securing the beneficial advantages apparent in the Mount Dalby set, the directors believe that all who take a pecuniary interest therein will ultimately be handsomely rewarded for their confidence, and in order to give a professional idea of the merits possessed by the Mount Dalby set, herewith are quoted the official opinions of gentlemen, whose position and standing are a guarantee that their reports are made from actual survey, which reports are placed before the public, knowing that such evidence must be conclusive.

The directors, in calling special attention to the official reports, desire to state that they have little to add to the statement of facts put forward by gentlemen of world-wide known ability and thorough practical knowledge, beyond stating that they can, with every confidence, recommend an investment in this splendid undertaking, believing that it will be more free from risk than any undertaking at present extant, of the same description.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Report from CAPTAIN ROWE, of the Laxey Mines, Douglas.

Laxey Glen, Isle of Man.—Complying with your wishes, I yesterday made a careful survey of your mining ground at the west of the Fokdale Mine, the principal lode of which traverses the entire length of your set. The plate and features of this ground for mining enterprise I have long been acquainted with, having, in the course of several inspections of the Fokdale Mines, surveyed it, which was included in that company's lease, and then entertained a very high opinion of its capabilities, and strongly urged its development. Such, however, was not entered upon, and I still find the ground remaining in the same virgin and unexplored condition. The Fokdale consists of a continuous run of mines from east to west, upon one main lode, for about four miles in length. The extreme western mine, called the Beckwith, close to your set, was, I believe, admittedly the richest lead mine in the kingdom, from surface down to the 60 fm. level, during which the lode ranged on places from 20 to 30 ft. wide in solid ore, and raised by tributaries for about 10s. and 15s. per ton. I have no doubt that the leading cause of this immense deposit of ore was a small north and south course crossing at this particular point the main east and west lode. In your ground the marked and prominent features are that the configuration of the surface on the Dalby side of the mountain completely coincides with the Beckwith Mine. The slope of the land westerly, admitting of magnificent facilities for adit level operations, is precisely the same; and in which also two or three north and south courses are known to be crossing.

In a deep ravine at the foot of Dalby Mountain the Beckwith lode is plainly visible; it is large, well defined, and of an exceedingly promising nature for lead, and at this spot I would strongly recommend the starting of a deep adit level on the course of the lode, where, within a reasonable distance, the adit level would obtain a depth of from 90 to 100 fms. from surface. In the course of this driving it is expected that two or three north and south lodes will intersect the main one; and seeing that all the geological features are the same, and the conditions in all respects as good as at the Beckwith mine, I can see nothing against the very highest probabilities of great deposits of ore being found, and the realisation of similar success.

There is ample water power and good roads close to hand, and the set altogether is, in my opinion, a first-class mining enterprise, well deserving a skilful and ample development.

R. ROWE.

Report from CAPTAIN GROSE, of the Ballacorkish Lead and Copper Mines, Isle of Man.
Ballacorkish, Rushen.—At your request I have very carefully inspected the West Fokdale Set, and beg to hand you my report thereon. The property is situated on the western slope of the Dalby Mountain, a short distance from the celebrated Beckwith Mine, from which enormous profits have been realised. The most important feature connected with the district is the fact that the Beckwith lode traverses the entire length of the ground from east to west, a distance of about a mile, which I consider a sufficient evidence for any reasonable amount of capital to be judiciously expended in explorations.

At a point on the east side of the mountain range, near to a farm, commonly called the "Burrin," and in a deep ravine, the back of the lode is visible, with

traces of lead ore to be seen, and it presents the same geological features in every respect as at the Beckwith Mine. The set is also traversed by several cross veins, or slides, thereby forming all that is requisite for successful mining. The surface character of the entire district is beyond comparison for mining trials, and the development of lodes by adit level, besides an almost unlimited supply of water for pumping, dressing, and other purposes. The configuration of the ground is everything that could possibly be desired. From the abrupt and precipitous nature an adit could be driven on the line of the Great Beckwith lode, and would attain a depth of from 90 to 100 fathoms.

I consider this a matter of the greatest importance connected with the property, and should be carried out without delay, as I have strong reasons to believe that immense deposits of ore will be met with. Some years ago I was engaged at the Beckwith Mine, and as such the locality is well known to me. I may here state that all the great deposits of ore discovered in the mine dipped to the west, and such being the fact, I attach greater importance to your ground in that direction.

Taking into consideration the geological position of the set, the immense wealth obtained from Beckwith Mine, and that at no great distance from your property, together from the fact of the same rich lode traversing the entire boundary, together with an inducement for speculation is very length of your property, I consider such an inducement for speculation is very seldom to be met with; indeed, I have no hesitation in stating that you have one of the most promising districts in the island. MATTHEW GROSE.

Report from Captain HENRY LOBB.

Douglas, Isle of Man.—In compliance with your request, I visited and minutely inspected the Mount Dalby silver-lead mine, situated in Dalby, in the parish of Patrick, Isle of Man, and about four-and-a-half miles from the shipping port of Peel.

It contains several known valuable lodes and cross veins; the most important of which is the celebrated Beckwith or Foxdale lode, which runs nearly east and west, and traverses the entire length of your property.

It has been found to be very productive for several miles in length in the Foxdale set, and is well known to be one of the principal lead veins in this island. Some years ago I was employed in the Beckwith Mine, so the locality is well known to me, and I must confess, in all my travels I never met with a mine approaching in magnitude the one in question.

The Beckwith Mine, which has yielded enormous quantities of lead ore, and has returned immense profits to the shareholders, is but a very short distance from your boundary, with the same Beckwith lode running into and through your set, which has been traced merely by sinking a few shallow pits; and the vein stuff to be seen at these pits, or rather scratches on the hill side, speak for themselves, as there is every indication a miner could wish for the existence of ore-bearing ground, with occasional spots of lead and blende.

Dalby Glen, about the middle of your set, looks exceedingly promising for lead, and any miner would fancy that nature itself has intended this Dalby spot for mining purposes, the geological formation of the district being most favourable for mining enterprise, and the strata highly congenial for the production of lead ores.

Considering the extent of the set, and that the Beckwith lode runs through the entire length of the property, the facility and economy it affords for working, when combined with skill and management, with sufficient capital to bear upon it, I have no doubts whatever, when fully developed, it will be found an abundant depository of mineral wealth, and will handsomely repay any reasonable capital that may be expended for its development.

You have ample water power for dressing, or any machinery that you may require, and good roads close at hand. My firm conviction is that you have a most valuable property, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

HENRY LOBB.

The following are the particulars as to date and names of parties to the only contract entered into by the company.

Agreement, Dated Nov. 20, 1871, between Joseph Entwistle, Esq., of the one part, and the Mount Dalby Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) of the other part.

THE CARZISE TIN AND COPPER MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.

To be worked on the Cost-Book System, in 1000 Shares.

First call £5 per share.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This extensive and valuable set is about to be re-worked, it having been secured from the landowner at 1-20th and 1-24th dies for 21 years.

Five lodes were worked upon in this mine for copper and tin about 38 years since to a depth of 110 fms., and yielded considerable quantities of both copper and tin ores—tin being at that time selling for £40 per ton (now £295). It is now proposed to erect sufficient machinery to command all these lodes. Tin ores from the adit to the bottom level can be taken away at a good profit. This, together with the remunerative price of copper ores, makes this undertaking possess great advantages for success.

The share-list will remain open until the 18th inst., soon after which the shares will be allotted.

Applications for shares on or before the 18th inst. must be made to the undersigned—

Mr. W. PAGE CARDOZO, Bassett-road, Camborne; or to Mr. CHARLES CARKEK, Osborne-place, Camborne.

Dated Camborne, 10th April, 1872.

KESWICK UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 Shares of £5 each.

£1 per share to be paid on application, £2 on allotment, and the remainder as the progress of the works may render necessary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., St. Mark's-square, Hackney, and Corn Exchange, London, E.C.

JOHN BELL, Esq., Cambridge House, The Grove, Blackheath, Kent.

HENRY DAWES, Esq., 44, Sloane-street, London, S.W., Railway and Patent Rock-Boring Contractor.

HENRY MOLYNEUX, Esq., 7, Leighton-road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

BANKERS.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. KIMBER and LEE, 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—MESS FARIE, Esq.

OFFICES.

1 AND 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a very valuable property situated in Cumberland; for which purpose subscriptions are invited for 2000 shares.

The grant embraces a series of four silver-lead mines, all situated within a short distance of each other, and can be superintended by one captain.

Some of the lodes in the set are known to be those of the Goldscope, Yewthwaite, and Barrow Mines—all which have been largely productive. Another is known as the Brandlow Mine lode. In that mine this lode proved so rich and pure that quantities of Potter's ore were sold from it, at so high a rate as £25 per ton.

It is confidently expected that within one year from the commencement of operations the shares of the company will command a very high premium, and that dividends of a high percentage will be declared.

Prospectuses, with the engineers' reports, forms of application, plans, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

KESWICK UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for LONDON, and on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, for THE COUNTRY.

By order, JAMES FARIE, Secretary.

1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., April 10, 1872.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, CONDUCTED BY MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND SURVEYOR.

Who undertakes the entire local Management of Mines, including Dripping, making accurate Underground Communications and Plans, at a stipulated salary.

Mines Inspected and faithfully Reported on, orders for which purpose should be made for Mr. Collo, or his Agent.

Promoters of New Mining Enterprises (which will bear the strictest scrutiny) rendered every assistance.

Investments in Mines arranged for Capitalists, the condition of the companies, as well as the prospects of the Mines, being first strictly investigated.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Begin to their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

A Mining Engineer of great experience having recently joined the firm, they are in a position to make thorough inspections and surveys, and give first-class reports upon all metalliferous mines throughout the world. They are also ready to provide capital to any moderate extent for working bona fide mineral properties, no matter where situated.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO. have for sale at this present time shares in several most highly promising progressive mines, which are certain shortly to pay large dividends upon a very small outlay.

Full particulars will be forwarded on application to bona fide investors.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCOIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of CAPT. ABSALOM FRANCOIS, induces him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to CAPT. ABSALOM FRANCOIS, as above.

THE NEW DOLCOATH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

Registered under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, limiting the liability of each to the amount of their shares.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 Shares of £3 each, of which only 2000 shares are now offered for subscription, 10s. to be paid on application, and £2 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

J. COLLIS BROWNE, Esq., M.D., The Cedars, Hampton Wick, S.W.

ROBERT CALDWELL, Esq., Inverness.

DONALD FRASER, Esq., 8, New Broad-street, E.C.

T. E. W. THOMAS, Esq., 3, Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.

Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK and CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and CO, Camborne, Cornwall.

MANAGERS AT THE MINE—J. VIVIAN and SON.

SECRETARY—T. R. COMYN.

OFFICES—31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease of the celebrated Camborne Vein Tin and Copper Mine, together with the plant and machinery thereon, and working the same under the Limited Liability Acts.

The mine is situated in the parish of Camborne, in the county of Cornwall, and is completely equipped with machinery for every purpose, with the exception of tin stamps and dressing-floors. During the last 12 months it has been worked by a company under the Cost-book System, who have cleared up all the levels, and have made regular sales of tin and copper in considerable quantities; and it is now proposed to raise additional capital, by the issue of 2000 shares, to provide the necessary stamping machinery.

This mine is too well known to require any lengthened statement of its productive capabilities. It adjoins the celebrated Dolcoath Mine, into which some of the levels are actually open, and it is drained by it to 180 fms. from the surface; no pumping by this company will, therefore, be necessary for many years to come, and an immense saving will thus be effected.

The lodes are the same as those of Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Tincroft, which mines are unitedly now paying dividends at the rate of upwards of £100,000 per annum, and the shares of each command a very high price—e.g., Dolcoath is in 4200 shares, original price 10s. 14s. 10d., now selling at 95s.; Cook's Kitchen, 2450 shares, 10s. 14s. 10d., present price 97s.; and Tincroft, 2000 shares, 9s., present price 68s. There is no reason why this company should not in a very short time be as successful as its rich neighbours, and the shares command an equally high price.

There are thousands of tons of tinstone already at surface, which will leave a large profit when stamped, and there are hundreds of fathoms of levels open, with the tin lodes standing therein, which can be taken down at an unusually small cost as soon as the necessary stamps are provided. The company will, therefore, possess a mine in full work, and an enormous outlay in dead work, as well as expenditure of time, is thus avoided.

The reports on the mine by Mr. John Kendall and Mr. Joseph Vivian, which accompany the prospectus, go so fully into detail that it is unnecessary to enlarge further on the merits of the mine, except to state that handsome dividends may certainly be expected to be realised immediately after the stamps are at work, which will be in about three months.

It is proposed to erect stamping-power forth with equal to 80 heads, and to provide which the present issue of 2000 shares will be ample. The remainder of the capital will be applied to the purchase of the mine, fully paid up, will be allotted to the shareholders in the Camborne Vein Tin and Copper Mining Company, and 2000 shares will be held in reserve.

The only agreement entered into is dated 8th February, 1872, and is between Messrs. J. Vivian and Son, as liquidators of the Camborne Vein Tin and Copper Mining Company, of the one part, and John Collis Browne, on behalf of the New Dolcoath Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited), of the other part, whereby the lease of the mine for 21 years, at 1-20th royalty, together with all the plant and machinery, and stores of ores, are assigned to this company, as and from the 1st July, 1871, in consideration of 6000 fully paid-up shares.

A copy of the above agreement, with the Rules of Association, may be seen, and all further information obtained, at the offices of the company, No. 31, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Applications for shares must be made on the annexed form, but no application can be entertained unless the deposit of 10s. per share has been previously paid thereon; and, in the event of no allotment being made, the deposit paid will be returned without any deduction.

London, 25th March, 1872.

REPORTS ON THE CAMBORNE VEAN MINE, TO BE HENCEFORTH WORKED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE NEW DOLCOATH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Having examined the above mine, I beg to forward you my report thereon.

The lodes in this mine are the same as those of Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath Mines, and it adjoins the latter to the west. Tincroft is now paying a quarterly dividend of £12,000, or at the rate of £48,000 per year; Cook's Kitchen a quarterly dividend of £24,500, or at the rate of £98,000 per year; and Dolcoath a bi-monthly dividend of £7518, or at the rate of £45,108 per year, making in the three mines at the rate of £102,908 per year.

There are four lodes now being worked on—the south, the middle, the main, and the Town lodes. These lodes are drained of water to the depth of 140 fms. below adit, communication having been effected with Dolcoath at this point, therefore, these lodes can be worked to the depth of the 140 fms. level, without the assistance of a pumping-engine, hence a saving of working cost, say not less than £50 per month, and an outlay of about £5000. At the 120 fms. level, 80 fms. east of engine-shaft, a cross cut is driven from the middle lode 30 fms. to the south lode, and a level driven on this lode 140 fathoms west; about 80 fms. in length, and 2 fathoms in depth of this drive has been stopped away, the remaining part of the lode is still standing whole to the 140 or water level, so here is a piece of ground driven through 140 fathoms and 20 fathoms deep, the contents of which would be 2000 fathoms, and only 160 fathoms of the same stopped away, it must be used to the full, and is only lately been cleared of debris, and a tramway laid down in it to facilitate the removal of the tinstone. The value of a portion of the lode is now being tested by breaking down some tons of the lode, and taking samples from the same, and by the sale of tinstone; the assay made will give two quarters of black tin to the ton of tinstone, or value £2 per ton, but sufficient work has been done to take this for granted as a general average, and until some tons of the lode are broken at various points to ascertain its true average value, I shall for the present, in order to be on the safe side, estimate the value at £1 5s. per ton of tinstone, and this low average value would leave a large profit with tin (say) at £30 per ton.

Above the 120, a large portion of the copper part of the lode has been taken away, leaving in places the tin part standing, with rich deposits of tinstone occasionally in the elvan by the side, and from what can be seen of the lode it is similar in character and value to that below the level. In the 124, on the main lode, 40 fathoms east of east shaft, a rise is now being risen, and is up from the back of the level 2 fathoms; the lode in the rise is 18 in. wide, and from samples taken and assayed will give two quarters of black tin per ton of tinstone; but for reasons already quoted, I think at present this is too high to calculate as a general average, and shall, therefore, in this average value of £1 5s. per ton of tinstone; samples have been taken for a distance of 50 fathoms in this level, and a large portion of the lode produces tinstone of the same value as that in the rise, and the lode is standing whole; all that has been done is the rise put up in the back for 2 fathoms. In the bottom of this level for the same distance the lode where cleared from mud is of equal value to that above; a winze is now to be sunk in the bottom of the level, so here also is a large portion of ground driven through for 50 fathoms, and the average value of which is now being tested by the rise in the back, and the winze to be sunk in the bottom of the level. The 140 fms. level has been full of water for many years; this is now let down, and the level cleared from mud for a distance of about 60 fathoms. Samples taken by the agents from the back of the level for 40 fathoms in length, gave on an average two quarters of black tin per ton of tinstone, but a sufficient quantity has not yet been broken down to test its value; the men are now doing so, but as this part is only just cleared out, it will take another month before its real value can be ascertained. The 106 fms. level, on the Town lode, is driven about 70 fathoms west of east shaft, and in this drive bunches of copper ore were taken, and a large portion of the lode produced tinstone of the same value as that in the rise, and the lode is standing whole; all that has been done is the rise put up in the back for 2 fathoms. In the bottom of this level for the same distance the lode where cleared from mud is of equal value to that above; a winze is now to be sunk in the bottom of the level, so here also is a large portion of ground driven through for 50 fathoms, and the average value of which is now being tested by the rise in the back, and the winze to be sunk in the bottom of the level. The 140 fms. level has been full of water for many years; this is now let down, and the level cleared from mud for a distance of about 60 fathoms. 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THE CARPIO COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).

(PROVINCE OF HUELVA, SPAIN).

Capital £600,000 in 60,000 shares of £10 each.

Payable £1 per share on application.
 Ditto 1 " on allotment.
 The Balance of 8 " in Calls as required.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES LUMSDEN, of Arden.
 JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., of Stevenson, Carlisle, and Co., Glasgow.
 JAMES REID STEWART, Esq., Ironmaster, Glasgow.
 JAMES KING, Esq., Hurlet and Campbell Alum Company, Glasgow.
 FRANCIS MAXWELL, Esq., Insurance Broker, Glasgow.
 M. MOORE, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.
 ROBERT FRASER, Esq., of Gillespie, Cathcart, and Fraser, merchants, Glasgow.
 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND—Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Branches.
 CLYDEDALE BANKING COMPANY, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Branches.
 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, 47, Nicholas-lane, London.
 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin.

BROKERS.

AULD AND GUILD, 85, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
 JOHN ROBERTSON AND CO., 62, George-street, Edinburgh.
 HUGGINS AND ROWELL, 1, Threadneedle-street, London.
 J. S. O'HALLORAN, 56, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 RICHARD PIM, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

SOLICITORS.

Towers-Clerk, Robertson, and Ross, 176, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
 INTERIM SECRETARY—William Thomson Duncan.
 OFFICES (PRO TEM.)—68, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

PROSPECTUS.

The large and increasing demand for pyrites has, for some years, led to parties interested in that ore directing their attention to the several known sources of supply, and it is now universally admitted that the province of Huelva, in the South of Spain, offers inducements for the development of mining operations superior to any other proved mineral field. The absence of railway accommodation, and the expensive and tedious mode of transport from the mines to the shipping port, have hitherto practically shut up nearly all the mines in this province, but the recent success of the Tharsis and Santa Dominga Mines demonstrates what can be accomplished when regular and rapid means of communication are established.

Next in order, in extent and importance to the Rio Tinto and Tharsis Mines, are the Santa Dominga, Bultro, Carpio, and Lagunazo Mines. The two former are now in operation and connected by railway with Huelva and the River Guadiana respectively. A similar development of the latter two mines, Carpio and Lagunazo, is the object of the present company.

1. The Carpio Mine embraces the nine "portencillas" of Santa Maria de Gracia San Benito Abad, Virgen del Carmen and Santa Emilia. The quantity of ore actually proved above water level, according to the reports of experienced mining engineers in this country and in Spain, is estimated at 2,748,000 tons. The quality of the ore is the same as that of the Tharsis and other mines of the district, and averages from 2½ to 3 per cent. of copper, 45 to 47 per cent. of sulphur, and 40 per cent. of iron. Much higher results have been obtained from samples brought from this mine within the last few weeks, but the average given above can alone with safety be adopted as the basis for calculations. The annual output is estimated at 60,000 tons of ore; and there is lying, already mined and ready for transport, ore estimated at about 50,000 tons, which could be converted into copper at the mine.

2. The Lagunazo Mine is situated to the north-west of the village of Alonso, and about six kilometres to the west of Tharsis. It has been carefully examined by engineers, and is estimated to contain a minimum of 2,800,000 tons of ore actually proved of a quality similar to the Tharsis and Carpio, averaging 2½ to 3 per cent. of copper, 48 per cent. of sulphur, and 40 per cent. of iron. The annual output is estimated at 60,000 tons.

The cost of mining and shipping these ores, if carried by railway, is based upon the experience of the Tharsis and other companies, and is estimated at about 30s. per ton.

These mines, with the whole works, houses, plant, machinery, material, and ore thereto, are now in the offer of the present company for the sum of £220,000, and it is for their acquisition and working that it has been established.

The price to be payable—
 In fully paid-up shares or cash, in the option of the company. £ 70,000
 In cash, without interest, payable by instalments extending... 150,000
 over 40 months £220,000

No lordship. £220,000
 The promoters consider that it is more advantageous to the company to secure the mines for a certain sum than pay a lordship on the ore, which is found by other companies to be a heavy burden.

For the proper development of these mines it will be necessary to construct a railway communication with the shipping port, and this can be done either to Huelva or to the Guadiana. In the former case, from Carpio 55 miles, and from Lagunazo 35 miles; and in the latter, from Carpio 28 miles, and from Lagunazo 20 miles; or alternative lines

To Huelva, of 58 miles.
 To the Guadiana, of 28 miles.

The promoters have not yet decided which of these lines to adopt, but they are much in favour of the line to Huelva, although greater in length, as it would connect the mines with the established port of the trade, where freights could be more easily obtained, and a large traffic might be secured to the company from the numerous manganese mines which abound in the district and otherwise. In addition to these advantages, the draught of water at Huelva admits of loading vessels of large size, while the bar at the Guadiana is limited to vessels of 600 tons.

The land over which these railways would pass is of little value, and the vendors have undertaken to secure an access of either Huelva or the Guadiana at a cost for land of not exceeding £200 per mile. The formation of the railway, pier at shipping port, and rolling-stock are estimated by engineers not to exceed—
 To Huelva £250,000
 To the Guadiana 100,000

The construction of the railway in either case will take between eighteen months and two years; but in the meantime a large quantity of ore can be mined ready for transit or conversion into copper, which can be carried to the shipping port at sufficient means may, in the first instance, be secured for the purchase of the mines £230,000

The formation of the Huelva Railway 250,000
 And the capital necessary for completion of works and carrying on business 80,000

£660,000
 The capital has been fixed at £600,000, but can be afterwards reduced if the larger sum is not required for the formation of the railway. It has been represented to the promoters that capitalists are prepared to construct a railway for them, under certain arrangements as to rates for carriage, which may render it unnecessary for this company to construct an independent line, or call up the capital for that purpose.

The future prosperity of this and other similar companies depends on the prices to be obtained for copper and sulphur. At present they are from 18s. to 18s. per unit of copper, and 8d. per unit of sulphur. On the average analyses of 2½ per cent., and 47 per cent. respectively obtained from these mines, these prices would give per ton—exclusive of the value of the 40 per cent. of iron .. £3
 Less cost of ore, freight and management, say 1 14 6

On a profit per ton of £1 10 4
 on 120,000 tons per annum—£120,000, or equal to 30 per cent. on the larger capital of £600,000, exclusive of profits from the railway.

The promoters, however, do not consider this a safe basis for calculation as to sulphur, as the average price during the past 15 years has been 7d. per unit;—which would yield on the above analysis £2 0 11 per ton.
 Less cost—say 1 14 6

A profit of £1 6 5 per ton.

If an independent railway can be formed, and the capital of this company thereby reduced to £350,000, and if a yield of 120,000 tons be obtained, at an average profit of £1 6s. 5d. per ton, the sum available for dividend will be £168,000, or upwards of 45 per cent.

The greatly increased demand for chemicals, in the manufacture of which cupreous pyrites can be used with advantage, is tending to a much larger consumption of that ore, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that fair prices will be maintained for copper and iron.

Looking to the confidence with which the foregoing data as to quantity, quality, cost, and realisation can be relied on, and to the success which has attended the operations of the Tharsis and other companies, it is surely not extravagant to hold out the hope of such a dividend as will yield a large return for the investment.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the brokers, bankers, and secretary of the company.

Applications for shares must be made to the bankers on the form enclosed herewith, accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share. Should no allotment be made the amount paid will be forthwith returned without deduction.

The Memorandum of Agreement is dated 10th April, 1872, and is made between Colonel William Percival Partington, Madrid, of the first part, and Michael Miller Moore, merchant in Glasgow, of the second part; and can be seen, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, at the offices of the solicitors and the company.

The Companies Act, 1862, 23rd and 26th Vict., cap. 89.
 The Companies Act, 1867, 30th and 31st Vict., cap. 131.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE CARPIO COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).

I.—The name of the company is "The Carpio Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited)."

II.—The registered office of the company will be situated in Scotland.

III.—The objects for which the company is established are:—
 1.—To adopt a Memorandum of Agreement, dated and registered herewith, entered into between Colonel William Percival Partington, Madrid, of the first part, and Michael Miller Moore, merchant in Glasgow, of the second part, and to acquire the mines known respectively as Carpio and Lagunazo, in the province of Huelva, and kingdom of Spain, together with the lands, on the terms mentioned in the said Memorandum of Agreement, or on such other terms as may be agreed on between the vendors and the company.

2.—The purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring of other lands, mines, minerals, works, buildings, rights, privileges, and accessories connected therewith in the kingdom of Spain.

3.—The fitting up, equipping, and working of such mines as may be acquired by the company, and the treating, manufacturing and making merchantable

by products of such mines, and the constructing and acquiring of manufactories, works, buildings, machinery and plant in Spain and the United Kingdom requisite for these purposes.

4.—The purchasing or working any patent or patent rights which may be considered desirable for the interests of the company.

5.—The construction of and acquiring, leasing, working, using, and disposing of harbours, and of railways, tramways, and other roads and ways for the more convenient access to the property of the company, or for connecting the same with any railway, harbour, or place.

6.—The carrying on the business of merchants and dealers in the products of the said and similar mines, either in a natural or manufactured state.

7.—The maintaining, improving, sub-letting, exchanging, selling, and otherwise dealing with and disposing of all or any parts of the mines, lands, and real and personal estates and properties and effects of the company, in such manner, on such terms, and for such purposes as the company may think proper.

8.—The purchasing, chartering, and navigating vessels in connection with and the furtherance of the business of the company.

9.—The purchasing the goodwill or any interest in any trade or business of a nature or character similar to any trade or business which the company is or may be authorised to carry on; and the making and carrying into effect of arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part, with any other companies or persons having similar objects to this company.

10.—The establishment and regulating of agencies for the purpose of the company in the United Kingdom and abroad; and

11.—The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

IV.—The liability of the members is limited.

V.—The capital of the company is £600,000 divided into 60,000 shares of £1 each.

THE CARPIO COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
 (To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the Carpio Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited).
 Gentlemen,—Having paid to the credit of your company, with the sum of £1, being £1 per share on my application for shares of £10 each in your company, I request you to allot to me that number of shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance in respect thereof in terms of the prospectus and Articles of Association; and I further authorise you to place my name upon the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.

Name in full
 Address
 Profession (if any)
 Date Signature

THE CHILLINGTON IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867.
 Capital £350,000, in 35,000 Shares of £10 each.
 Of which 8,000 are issued as fully paid shares, and 27,000 are offered for Public Subscription.

£1 per Share to be paid on application.
 £3 " " " on allotment.
 £2 " " " on 1st July, 1872.
 £2 " " " on 1st September, 1872.
 £2 " " " on 1st December, 1872.

Or the whole amount may be paid on allotment. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments in anticipation of the date when they become due.

DIRECTORS.
 GEORGE J. BARKER, Esq., Wolverhampton, Chairman of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association, Chairman of the Managing Directors.
 THOMAS BARKER, Esq., Wolverhampton.
 WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., Director of the Chartered Gas Company, London.
 SAMUEL S. LLOYD, Esq., Birmingham, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited, and Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

JOHN SLAGG, Jun., Esq., (Messrs. JOHN SLAGG AND CO.,) Manchester.
 BANKERS.
 LLOYD'S BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), Birmingham.
 THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, London.
 THE WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, Wolverhampton.

Messrs. CUNLIFFE, BROOKS, AND CO., Manchester.
 THE LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, Liverpool.

Messrs. BISCHOFF, BOMPAS, AND BISCHOFF, 4, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, E.C.
 Messrs. CORSE AND FOWLER, Wolverhampton.

London—Messrs. LLOYD, SON, AND WARD, 80, Old Broad-street.
 Liverpool—Messrs. G. A. TILNEY AND CO., H. 10, Exchange Buildings East.
 Manchester—Messrs. KENNEDY AND COATES, Norfolk-street.
 Birmingham—Messrs. JAMES PEARSON AND SONS, 31, Bennett's-hill.
 Wolverhampton—Messrs. JOHN UNDERHILL AND SON.

Messrs. RICHARDSONS AND TREVOR, 4, Clarence Buildings, Manchester, and 8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, E.C.
 SECRETARY.
 DANIEL JONES, Esq., F.G.S.

CHILLINGTON IRON WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

A contract having been entered into with the owners of the well-known Chillington Iron Works and Collieries, situated in South Staffordshire, for the purchase of their valuable property on highly advantageous terms, this Company has been formed to carry the contract into effect, and the Directors invite applications for the shares now offered for public subscription.

The property is taken over as a going concern, as from the 1st of January last, and the Shareholders will be entitled to the profits which have accrued and are now accruing since that date. This, in the present prosperous state of the Iron Trade, is a most favourable feature in the arrangement made with the owners, as the Directors feel assured they will be able to declare an interim Dividend at an early date after the formation of the Company.

The works are fully employed; the demand for the manufacture exceeds the power of supply, and a permanent connection takes off the whole make of Iron. The various works are capable of producing about 35,000 tons per annum, of finished iron of all descriptions; and without making any extravagant estimate of profits based merely upon the present high prices obtained in the Iron Trade, the Directors believe that the shares of the Company afford an opportunity for a sound and profitable home investment. An average profit of only 20s. per ton on the 35,000 tons produced at these works, mainly out of the Company's own minerals, will alone secure a return of 10 per cent. upon the total capital of the Company.

The whole property is one of the most complete in the District, the Company being enabled by their own appliances to supply all the various work required in a large going concern.

The Company have also a great advantage in possessing properties from which they can draw their own supplies of coal and ironstone. The properties are capable of producing about 4,000 tons of coal and ironstone per week, the value of which in the present dearth of raw materials may be readily estimated, and it is calculated that the untaken mines will continue to yield this quantity for several years to come. There is a valuable and powerful plant at each of the estates. Complete railroads exist for locomotive traffic from the Chillington Works to the Moseley Hole, Merrills Hole, and Willenhall Collieries.

The total area of the property is more than 750 acres. The various works consist of 5 blast furnaces, 108 puddling and 5 hot metal furnaces in the various works, 17 mills and forges, steam hammers and squenchers, upwards of 50 steam-engines, large stocks of ironstone, pig iron, forge bars, stocks of every necessary kind, about 1,600 tons of rolls and duplicate castings, above 2,000 tons of permanently laid rails, with 900 tons of tram-plates and chairs, wagons, trams, trucks, and 50 wagon horses, 3 locomotives, and 65 canal barges. There are also 63 workmen's houses, including 7 managers' residences.

An important feature in the purchase is that it includes 100 acres of valuable freehold land within the borough of Wolverhampton, which can be sold off for building and commercial purposes. The remainder of the freehold property, amounting to 117 acres, is also within one mile of the borough.

The property has been fully examined and reported upon by Messrs. William Bird and Co., of 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, London, and a copy of their report is enclosed herewith. They value the iron works, blast furnaces, colliery plant, underground work, freehold land and stocks, as enumerated, at £330,000. As the valuation was based upon the prices obtained by the trade on the 1st January last, the Company secures the benefit of the continuous rise since that date. The ungoten coal, the goodwill, and the brands and name of the firm (which has been established nearly fifty years) are not included in the valuation, although they are included in the terms of purchase.

The Company purchase the freehold and leasehold properties, works, plant, machinery, stock, &c., direct from the vendors as and from the 1st January, 1872, for the sum of £315,000, of which £235,000 is to be paid in cash, and £80,000 in fully paid shares, to rank for dividend upon equal terms with the ordinarily subscribed capital of the Company. The vendors have agreed to defray all the costs attending the formation and establishment of the Company up to the time of the allotment of shares.

The shares allotted to the vendors in part payment of the purchase-money are taken by them *bona fide* for investment; and it has been arranged that they shall act as managing directors for a period of five years—an arrangement which works under their management bear in the district.

A contract dated 10th April, 1872, has been entered into embodying the terms of purchase, and made between George Jones Barker and Thomas Barker of the one part, and Charles Fletcher Richardson, on behalf of the Company, of the other part; a copy of which is enclosed herewith, and which is the only one which has been entered into by or on behalf of the Company, can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may also be seen.

Applications for shares must be made on the enclosed form, and can be forwarded to the bankers or the brokers of the Company, or to Daniel Jones, Esq., the Secretary, at the offices, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained. All applications must be accompanied by a payment of £1 on each share applied for.

Prospectuses and forms of application may also be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Richardson and Trevor, in London and Manchester.

If no allotment is made, the full amount of the deposit will be returned. If the total number of shares applied for is not allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the sum due on allotment.

In the event of non-payment of any instalment, the previous payments will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the directors.

Dated 11th April, 1872.

THE CHILLINGTON IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Share Capital, £350,000, in 35,000 Shares of £10 each.
 Form of application for Shares, to be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Chillington Iron Company (Limited).
 Gentlemen,—Having paid to the credit of the Company at your Bankers the sum

of £1, being £1 per share on my application for shares of £10 each, of the CHILLINGTON IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), I request you to allot to me that number of shares, and I agree to accept the same, and to pay the balance thereof in terms of the prospectus, dated 11th April, 1872.

Name (in full)
 Address
 Occupation (if any)
 Date
 Signature

Addition to be signed by Applicant desiring to pay up all the instalments on allotment.

I desire to pay up my subscription in full on allotment, thereby entitling me to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all payments in anticipation of the date when they become due.

Signature

THE SPANISH PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867.
 Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
 £1 to be paid on Application, £3 on Allotment, £3 on the 1st of June, and the balance at an interval of not less than three months.

Shareholders wishing to pay up their shares in full can do so, and will be allowed 5 per cent. interest on all amounts paid in anticipation of calls.

Should a less number of shares be allotted to any applicant than that applied for by him, his deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

In the event of no allotment being made, the amount of deposit money will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
 HENRY CECIL RAIKES, Esq., M.P., 95, Onslow Square, S.W., and Linyngin Hall, Mold, Flintshire.
 CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq., M.P., Honington Thorpe, Norwich.
 JOHN ALGERNON CLARKE, Esq., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.
 LEONARD SEDGWICK, Esq., J.P., Dent, North Riding, Yorkshire.
 HENRY ALFRED GREIG, Esq. (Messrs. Prévité and Greig), Lloyd's, and 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill, Director of the Limer Asphalt Pavement Company (Limited).

CONSULTING CHEMIST.
 Mr. FREDERICK VERSMANN, Ph.D., 150, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., Lombard-street, Mr. JOHN BELL, Madrid.

AUDITOR.
 Mr. J. J. SAFFERY,
 (Messrs. Croysdill, Saffery, and Company, Accountants, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.)

SOLICITOR.
 WORTHINGTON EVANS, Esq., 72, Coleman-street, E.C.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.
 Mr. CHARLES HALL,
 TEMPORARY OFFICES,
 1, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purchase of a perpetual lease and for the working of deposits of Apatite or Mineral Phosphate of Lime, as rich as, and probably richer than, any ever discovered, and which are situated near Hellin, in the Province of Murcia, in Spain. Powers are reserved to work other phosphatic deposits.

Dr. Voelcker, Consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, in a pamphlet on the value of Phosphate Manure, published in 1861, expressed a regret that the want of adequate means of transport and other difficulties had hitherto prevented the importation of Spanish Phosphate in large quantities to the English Market. He moreover says, "It rests on the universal experience of farmers that no description of manure repays a judicious outlay so well as this."

The mines near Hellin, which it is now proposed to work, furnish an immense quantity of the finest phosphate that can be obtained; and by the aid of a wire tramway, this can readily be transported at small cost to the railway station at Agramon, and thence to Cartagena. From Cartagena there is a large shipping trade, since it is one of the principal ports of shipment of Esparto, and the Spanish Government offer reduced rates by rail for the transportation of the phosphate in large quantities from Agramon to Cartagena.

These mines, bearing the name of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, include 8 hills, and cover an area of 30 acres, or thereabouts. They contain densely-clustered masses of Apatite crystals in a friable sandstone, which have been carefully examined to a depth of 90 ft. from the surface, and by boring into the hills.

According to numerous analyses, the crystals consist of 80 to 90 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime, and the rocky matrix, rich also in phosphates, may be utilised locally from the proximity of the Hellin Mines to extensive sulphur deposits in the same province.

A special inspection of the mines has been made by Dr. F. Versmann, Consulting and Analytical Chemist, who not only reports most favourably on the deposit, but has satisfied himself of the correctness of all statements made by the well-known Spanish chemist, Professor Dr. Luna. Dr. Versmann's report is annexed, and in it he has no hesitation in declaring his firm conviction, "based upon the quality and nature of the mineral, the situation of the mines, and the general aspect of the country, that the exploration of these mines must form a safe and remunerative undertaking."

The mines are held on a perpetual lease, subject to a royalty of 8s. per ton, and are estimated to yield 15,000 to 20,000 tons of Apatite per annum for a considerable number of years. The details of the estimates, expenses, annual revenue and profits, as drawn out by Dr. Versmann, are subjoined.

A provisional contract has been entered into to purchase the perpetual lease of the mines for the sum of £35,000 in cash and £25,000 in fully paid up shares. Copy of the contract, bearing the date of March the 12th, 1872, and made between Francis Edward Brewer of the one part, and Charles Hall, on behalf of the Company, of the other part, may be seen, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, at the office of the Company's solicitors.

The directors have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. John Bell, representative of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in Madrid, who will protect the interests of the Company in Spain.

Applications for shares must be made on the accompanying form.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and reports, can be had at the offices of the Company.

Dr. AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, Analytical and Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, has analysed the Hellin Apatite, and his report, showing an almost unprecedented richness in tribasic phosphate of lime, is subjoined.

Analytical Laboratory, 11, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C., February 21st, 1872.

I have the pleasure of handing you the results of an analysis of a sample of phosphate of lime from Spain, sent by Mr. Irons.

Water08
 Phosphoric acid 41.53
 Lime 53.92
 Oxide of iron, alumina, magnesia, carbonic acid, &c. 4.11
 Insoluble silicious matter31

Equal to tribasic phosphate of lime 90.77.

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER.

THE SPANISH PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SPECIAL REPORT.

The alleged richness of the Murcia Phosphate Mine appeared to me so important that I at once proposed to send over a friend in whom I had perfect confidence, to confirm, by independent testimony, the description which had been given. Accordingly, my brother-in-law, Mr. John Hill Ivimy, proceeded to Spain, and on Wednesday, March 27th, visited the mine, which he found to be situated about 10 miles from Agramon Railway Station. For the first three miles or so, the ground is comparatively flat, or with a gentle incline, the remainder of the distance being up and down hill, but quite practicable for a wire rope suspension tramway. It found that each of the hills (as represented in the prospectus map) had been thoroughly examined by excavations and galleries, running from 3 to 3½ yards into the solid rock; while in one of the hills there is a shaft sunk for 30 yards in depth, having a gallery or tunnel at the bottom penetrating the hill. By the aid of three men with picks, Mr. Ivimy removed the top soil and tufts of Esparto in various places; he examined the sides of the borings, and large heaps of material left from the trial workings, and found apatite crystals with mica-tuff, distributed through the substance of the rock. He has brought home samples which he considers represent nearly the entire mass of the hills; and these samples contain apatite crystals in large numbers, embedded in a matrix of hardened lava, which is very easily crushed.

There is therefore no doubt that an enormous weight of the mineral exists in the hills; and from this verification of the main facts the statements which have been made may be relied upon in every particular. Mr. Ivimy ascertained that no difficulty would be found in securing workmen at wages of 6 reals, equivalent to 1s. 6d. per day, and that the people of the district are a steady, sober race.

Long Sutton, Lincolnshire,
 April 3rd, 1872.
 (Signed) JOHN ALGERNON CLARKE.

tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Mackie's slope, west of Williams's winze, below the 70, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes east of the same winze is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of opera-

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warrington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Scotch Iron Trade, No. V.—Heron's Prize Essay—Meetings of the Ferguson Gold, Llanidloes, Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, Marbella Iron Ore, Exchequer Gold and Silver, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, and East Foxdale Mining Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.—Original Correspondence: Mines Regulation Bill, and Certified Managers; Rating of Mines; Government Inspection of Coal Mines; Copper Trade, and Spain (J. Woods); Mining in California (W. B. Acton); Mining in Ireland (T. Tomkin); Ergold and Penpopen Silver-Lead Mining Company (A. Francis, J. Day and Co., T. L. Cottingham); Van Consoles Lead and Barytes Mining Company (M. Greene, T. Rosewarne); Treweatha Mine; Cefn Consoles Mine; Terrace Mine, and the Brokers; Old Treburget Mine (W. Paynter, jun.); Native Grey and Ruby Silver, Guide Book to Mining Adventure; Mineral Hill Mining Company (H. H. Roche).

COAL MINES INSPECTION BILL.—On Thursday a deputation from the West Riding of Yorkshire Thin Coal Seam Owners (including Lord A. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Gathorn Hardy, M.P., Mr. Powell, M.P., Mr. C. Beckett Dennison, M.P., Col. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. Armistage, of Farnley Works, Mr. W. Evans, of Bowling, Mr. Nugent Smyth, of Low Moor; Messrs. R. C. Webster, C. Wheatley, W. P. Maddison, Dymond, Wilcock, Wood, H. Hardy, Paget, W. Whyte, Ferday Smith, and Mr. Straker (Chairman), waited on the Home Secretary, on Thursday. The object of the deputation was to draw the Secretary's attention to the clause in the Coal Mines Inspection Bill with reference to the employment of boys. The deputation pointed out the necessity of being allowed to work boys from 10 to 12 years of age. They pointed out that in consequence of the thinness of the seams, unless boys went down the mines at an early age they would not go down at all, and in the course of time we should have no colliers; yet all they asked was for sanction to employ the boys between the ages mentioned, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The deputation was courteously received, and the Home Secretary promised that their representations should have his careful attention.

PERRAN WHEEL VYVYAN.—The steady and miner-like way in which this mine has been developed seems likely to result in a well-earned success. The originators of the company testified their opinion of the value of the property by refusing to accept any cash payment for their interest, taking only paid-up shares, so that all the subscribed capital should be applied to its legitimate purpose—the development of the mine. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that such a commendable example is being so encouragingly rewarded, and it is to be hoped that, since no less than seven lodes have been cut—among them the West Chiverton and Chiverton Moor—the resources of the mine will, as there seems every reason to believe, prove of a substantially remunerative character. It is not often that a young progressive mine, situated in such a district, possesses so many elements of success, nor so readily responds to the favourable anticipations so confidently entertained by many leading practical authorities. Every detail is being pushed forward with the greatest energy. The old, but most successful, plan has been adopted of thoroughly proving the capabilities of the respective lodes, with the view of determining the most advantageous point for the erection of the suitable machinery. The fact that West Chiverton has returned to its shareholders in dividends 151,000*l.* upon a capital of 30,000*l.* is a sufficient explanation of the increasing interest with which Perran Wheel Vyvyan is regarded. There are 12,000 shares, of 2*l.* each, so that in the event of further discoveries being made a considerable advance in marketable value may be looked for.

VAN CONSOLS.—The names of the recent inspectors are Capt. Hodge and Nicholas Bray. Capt. Hodge has re-inspected the mine during the present week, and fully confirms Capt. Roach in his statement that he is only waiting for the completion of the dressing-floors to return 100 tons of lead. There is no doubt now that the mine just commenced will enable large quantities of lead to be taken to market.

PLYNIMMON.—The engine-shaft is down to the 36, and six men are set to cut through the lode. The part seen shows a nice branch of lead ore, the cross-cut being driven to the north lode a new lode has been unexpectedly met with. It is yet only 1*ft.* wide, but contains good stones of lead ore. This is considered an important discovery. The monthly sale of 40 tons realised 12*l.* 18*s.* per ton, on the 3rd inst.

GAWTON.—We noticed this mine in the Journal of March 23, and estimated the returns at 300 tons of copper ore. They have now sampled 34 tons of rich ore, which at the present standard will leave a profit on the two months of 100*l.*. The manager states that the 82 *fm.* level end has just cut the run of ore gone down so rich in the 70; and the other points in operation are highly satisfactory.

MINING IN ST. AGNES.—The price of the metal has given fresh vigour to operations at the various tin mines in this district. POLBRENN is doing better than at any time during the present year, and by applying steam-power to drawing purposes will reduce its expenses considerably. WEST POLBRENN is showing so much tin that it is found necessary to set up a stamps immediately.

LLYWERNOG.—The discovery of last Friday holds out well, which must be very gratifying to this enterprising company. It evinces, again, the glorious uncertainty of mining, for it was only in December last that a notice was given to abandon the undertaking.

THE CRESCENT GOLD MINING COMPANY (California) have received information from their agent in San Francisco stating that the vendors' title to the property has been examined and found good, and that the mine has been since conveyed to the company and possession taken. The board of directors have chosen Captain John Daniell to act as their manager, who sailed for America a few days since. The agent has had orders to get everything in readiness at the mine, so that no time may be lost on the arrival of the manager.

CHONTALES.—By the advices received by the mail this week the value of the month's gold is reported at 145*l.*, costs (including 54*l.* for construction account) 101*l.*, leaving a profit of 44*l.*. The average produce was 9*½* dwts. of gold per ton. We hope it may be continued and increased.

VAN CONSOLS MINE (LIMITED).

GOULD SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., ADVISE their FRIENDS and CLIENTS to SELL OUT of VAN CONSOLS MINE immediately, an ACTION having been COMMENCED by the "company," as will be seen by the following letter:—

"33, Wallbrook, London, April 10.—SIR: I am instructed by the Van Consols Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited) to commence proceedings against you for the injury they have sustained by reason of your false and scandalous statements in respect to such company, and write to ask you to send me the names of your solicitors who will undertake to appear for you."

"Mr. Thos. Rosewarne, 81, Old Broad-street. HY. EDW. BATT."

Our opinion is that this action will have a damaging effect upon the price of shares, and our clients may be able to buy in again at half the price they are now selling for.

We cannot see what injury the Van Consols Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited) has sustained through Mr. Thomas Rosewarne.

We imagine the company consists of the shareholders. No meeting has been held to pass a resolution for legal proceedings to be taken against anyone, and the directors have no right to plunge the shareholders into a stupid lawsuit just to satisfy their own ideas, and depreciate the value of the property of others.

Shares were 20*s.* each in January last; they rose to 27*s.* last month, and are now about 25*s.* 10*s.* The "bears" have tried to get the shares down, and the "bulls" have tried to force them up. The mine has certainly improved since January; but have not shares advanced in proportion? The mine is now selling for 25*s.* 20*s.*

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER, Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal. THE WORKS ON SALE.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 12, 1872.

COPPER.				IRON.				STEEL.					
Best selected	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	Best selected	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	Best selected	£	s.	d.
Tough cake and tile	101	0	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	11	0	0	—	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	18	10	0
Sheeting & sheets	101	0	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	10	15	0	17	6	—	—	—
Boils	106	0	0	0	Nail rods	11	5	11	10	0	—	—	—
Bottoms	109	0	0	0	Do, in London	10	0	13	0	0	—	—	—
Old	90	0	0	0	Do, ditto	12	10	0	10	0	—	—	—
Burra Burra	103	10	0	10	Do, at works	11	15	0	12	0	—	—	—
Wire	104	0	0	0	Do, ditto	12	10	0	10	0	—	—	—
Tubes	104	0	0	0	Do, ditto	12	10	0	10	0	—	—	—
BRASS.				SHEETS, SINGLE.				PIG NO. 1, IN WALES.					
Per lb.	£	s.	d.	Per lb.	£	s.	d.	Per lb.	£	s.	d.		
Sheets	100	10	0	0	Sheets, single	15	0	16	0	0	0	7	0
Wire	104	0	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	6	0	7	0	0	—	—	—
Tubes	124	0	0	0	Refined metal, ditto	6	0	7	0	0	—	—	—
Yellow Metal Sheathing	83	0	0	0	Bars, common ditto	10	0	10	0	0	—	—	—
Sheets	83	0	0	0	Do, march. Tyneor Teasol	10	0	11	0	0	—	—	—
SPELTER.				DO., RAILWAY, IN WALES <th colspan="4">DO., SWED. IN LONDON</th>				DO., SWED. IN LONDON					
Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.		
Foreign on the spot	22	17	6	23	Do., to arrive	14	10	0	0	0	—	—	—
Do, to arrive	23	0	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	4	15	0	5	15	0	—	—
In sheets	26	10	0	27	Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	11	0	0	0	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIN.				RAILWAY CHAIRS <th colspan="4">INDIAN CHARCOAL PIGS.</th>				INDIAN CHARCOAL PIGS.					
Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per box.	£	s.	d.		
English blocks	£163	0	0	—	Do, spikes	12	0	12	10	0	—	—	—
Do, bars (in brls.)	164	0	0	—	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	6	10	0	7	0	0	—	—
Do, refined	165	0	0	0	In London, p. ton.	6	10	0	7	0	0	—	—
Banca	163	0	0	0	Do, ditto	12	0	12	10	0	—	—	—
Straits	159	0	0	0	Do, ditto	12	0	12	10	0	—	—	—
TIN-PLATES.*				LEAD.				SPANISH.					
Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per box.	£	s.	d.		
IX Charcoal, 1st qua.	2	0	2	0	English Pig, com.	19	17	6	—	—	—	—	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	2	0	2	0	Ditto, L.B.	20	15	0	—	—	—	—	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	18	0	19	Ditto, W.B.	21	10	0	21	15	0	—	—
IX Ditto, 3d quality	2	0	2	0	Ditto, sheet	20	15	0	21	15	0	—	—
IX Coke	1	15	0	17	Ditto, red lead	21	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
IX Ditto	2	0	2	0	Ditto, white	27	0	29	0	—	—	—	—
Canadaplates, p. ton	17	0	0	—	Ditto, patent shot	22	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, at works	16	10	0	—	Do, Spanish	19	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.													
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.													

—Blue Hills	6 19	0 10	..	—	0 0	..	538 9	6—	Little
6—West Godolphin,	4 15	3 14	..	59	0 0	..	426 12	6—	Bolito,

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

* An unusual pressure on our space has compelled us to postpone much information we had intended to publish. Our Correspondents and others will please accept this general notification as a reason for the omission of matters in which they are interested.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I beg to call your attention to an error in this day's issue of the Journal. In the summary of the company's affairs, on page 327, it is stated that the available balance is £550, 7s. 11d., whereas it should have been £501, 7s. 11d.—J. W. PURCHASE, Secretary: *Moorgate Street, April 6.*

SILVERDALE.—"R. M. J."—We believe the work referred to was a very good one, but so long a period has elapsed since its publication that we really do not remember its exact contents.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public. If the public be content to buy an unsaleable security they should not afterwards complain of its remaining on their hands. In all cases the holders should request the secretaries or promoters of the companies to find purchasers for their shares.—In referring to some particular mines, in last week's Journal, we (following the letter of a correspondent) inadvertently included Treleigh Wood—a mine known to have been most fairly introduced to the public, to be very respectably conducted, and the shares in which are readily negotiable at the market quotations.

CIRCULAR MINING.—Confirming Mr. Mansell's remarks, I have this week received no less than five circulars from the same office (apparently, each *fac simile*), but everyone addressed in a different handwriting, and with a peculiarity in the wording of the address sufficient to satisfy me that they have not emanated from the same source.—A SUBSCRIBER.

CIRCULAR MINING.—There is a system now in force of paying the issuers of mining circulars to either cry up or down certain American mines, as the parties doing it may wish to bias the public. This is only too apparent to those who watch the different statements recently made with regard to some American mines. The public ought to know what is going on, and I trust you will allow me to state what I know to be a fact.—BEHIND THE SCENES.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—"M." (Cleveland).—Apply to Mr. S. Herapath, 4, Angel-court, Bank, London.

TERRAS.—We think the resolution of Mr. Addison a very wise one.

RECEIVED.—H. Sewell (Salt Lake City).—"T. W. B." (Santa Clara).—"H. H. B."—"W. A."—"J. T."—"E. P."—"F. T. S. V."—"Another Shareholder."—"R. S."—"An Eye Witness" (next week).—Thos. J. Barnard.

BLINDER.—In last week's Journal, it was stated that 25 tons of blende were sold on March 27 from Pynllimmon: it should have been from the Fedw Mine.

THE MINING JOURNAL.—Now ready, neatly bound, price 12. 10s., VOLUME XXI., for the year 1871. To be had through any newsgens or bookseller, or direct from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1872.

THE PRIZES FOR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

The opinion expressed in last week's *Mining Journal*, that the regulations with regard to the machines entering into competition for the FIFTH PREMIUM OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for the best coal-cutting machine would not be hampered with any after conditions as to patent right, charges, costs, or royalties, &c., appears to have been more than justified, the subjoined regulations having been prepared by Mr. FIRTH a few days previously. The fund for the award has been vested in trustees, and the main conditions are that air-power shall be used, and that the machine shall be of general utility. To prevent the competition of machines which never could be advantageously used in practice, it has wisely been provided that the pressure of the air shall be 50 lbs. on the square inch, and that it shall be taken to the working face in pipes of 2 inches diameter.

In the making of the award Mr. FIRTH will exercise no influence whatever, the matter being left entirely in the hands of three Government Inspectors and a committee, which must include two practical miners appointed by them. The certificate of award must be signed by a two-thirds majority of the judges, and presented to the trustees within one month of the date of the final trial in competition. And the clause intended to avert the failure which attended the Wigan premiums is particularly explicit. The cost of any competing machine, or the charge made by the owner for royalty or license, is not to be a matter for the judges to consider—their decision is to be founded solely upon the relative merits of the machines produced for competition. Subjoined are the rules complete:—

PREMIUM FOR A COAL-CUTTING MACHINE,

WHICH SHALL BE THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THE VARIOUS SEAMS OF COAL AND IRONSTONE OF THE COAL MEASURES.

- 1.—That a premium of 500l. be at once offered for the machine that will "bare" or hole in the most perfect manner, so as to reduce the quantity of manual pick labour to the minimum.
- 2.—That the 500l. having been deposited with Messrs. Wm. Williams Brown and Co., bankers, Leeds, in the names of Messrs. Samuel Waterhouse, M.P., Halifax, Edward Bond, solicitor, Leeds, and Henry Oxley, banker, Leeds, as trustees, to hold the same during the pendency of an award, and to pay the money to the person or persons who shall become entitled thereto, on the certificate of the parties who shall be appointed to act as judges in the case.
- 3.—That the general conditions of competition are, that the machines shall be worked by compressed air; and shall be the best adapted for general use in the various seams of coal and ironstone.
- 4.—That the supply of air shall be of a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch, and led up to the working face in pipes of 2 in. diameter, and that the working places of 50 yards each shall be equally prepared for each machine.
- 5.—That the trials shall be made within six months of this date; and that within two months of the publication of the conditions all intending exhibitors shall enter their names, with a sealed description of the machine or machines intended for trial, as shall identify the same, and shall pay an entrance fee of 10l. for each machine.
- 6.—That the competitors shall not be liable for any other charge, but no allowance will be made towards their expenses, and if they fail to exhibit their invention in competition the entrance fee will be forfeited, and may be appropriated towards the payment of the incidental expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the proposed competition.
- 7.—That in the first instance a committee of selection shall be formed of three of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, who shall nominate, jointly, a committee of management, consisting of members, the said three Inspectors of Mines being merged into the general committee, and that two of the said committee shall be working miners, or practical men representing that class.
- 8.—That full and absolute power and authority shall be vested in the said general committee over all matters pertaining to the competition, until the conclusion thereof.
- 9.—That owners of mines where air-compressing machinery may be already established shall be respectfully solicited to co-operate with the committee in carrying to a successful conclusion the object in view.
- 10.—That the actual test of the relative capabilities of the invention shall include the time for placing in position, the road, and any other requisite auxiliary arrangement, as well as the removal of the same from the working places, so that the work shall be in the most complete condition for the fillers or other persons required for the removal of the coal or ironstone from the bank.
- 11.—That the certificate of award of the persons appointed by the general committee to judge as to the best machine shall be signed by a majority of two-thirds the total number, and presented to the trustees within one month of the date of the final trial in competition.
- 12.—That the trustees shall pay to the successful competitor the 500l.; and the interest which will have accrued from the bankers shall be handed over to the Chairman of the general committee.
- 13.—That the cost of any competing machine, or the charge made by the owner for royalty or license, shall not be a matter for the judges to consider; their decision being founded solely upon the relative merits of the machines produced for competition.
- 14.—That in the event of there being no *bona fide* competition, or from any other cause, the judges shall not agree upon their award within the time prescribed—of which the trustees shall alone be the judges—the scheme to be considered as abandoned, and the premium money returned to its owner.

A more liberal and carefully drawn set of regulations could not be desired, and there could be no question that a prize obtained under such conditions will be of far greater commercial value to the winner than the mere 500l. represents; the competition will take place under the control of practical and scientific men, whose award will be accepted with respect wherever coal working is carried on; and Mr. J. E. MAMMATT, the secretary of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, Barnsley, has accepted the office of honorary secretary.

We shall be careful to record all arrangements made with reference to the competition, and trust that the award of the FIFTH premium will mark the commencement of a new era in colliery working, as the liberality of the giver will cause his name to be long remembered in connection with mechanical coal cutting.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE IRON TRADE.

The development of the ironstone in the northern part of Lincolnshire, the most recently discovered of our mineral fields, is fast assuming colossal proportions, and promises before long to be a most important centre of the iron trade. It is, we believe, only about 10 years since operations were first commenced on the estate of R. Winn, Esq., M.P., and iron ore raised and sent into Yorkshire, where it was found to mix well with the stone in the southern part of that county, the two together producing a very fair quality of iron. A little later on the Messrs. Dawes erected a furnace, and afterwards two more, which are still standing. The example of the firm named was followed by others, and the vast barren moor soon became a scene of activity. Buildings were erected, two large furnaces close to Frodingham station were put up by Messrs. Cliff, and a large quantity of ore was raised. Since then the progress made has been very rapid indeed, as will be seen from the following returns of the quantity of ore raised and pig-iron produced during the five years preceding 1871:—

	Tons of ore.	Tons of pig-iron.
1866.....	175,720	15,765
1867.....	182,213	15,579
1868.....	205,699	33,999

It will be seen from the above that in the course of two years the production of pig-iron had increased fully 250 per cent.—a fact, we believe, unprecedented in the history of the iron trade. In the two following years, however, owing to the taking down of some of the furnaces to make room for new ones, and from other causes, less pig was produced, although the tonnage of ore raised had considerably increased, as the following returns will show:—

	Tons of ore.	Tons of pig-iron.
1869.....	253,024	32,748
1870.....	248,329	31,699

At the present time more than usual activity prevails, and it is likely that before the termination of another year the present output of iron will be more than doubled. The Frodingham Company have now three comparatively new furnaces in blast, and a fourth, it is expected, will be ready for blowing in before the expiration of the present month. The Messrs. Dawes, of the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks, near Sheffield, have three furnaces at what are known as the Trent Works, about half a mile from the Frodingham station, two of them being in blast, and the third out. The firm, however, are now erecting four more new furnaces. The large furnace in the same locality, belonging to the North Lincolnshire Company, and capable of producing from 800 to 900 tons of pig-iron a month, is being fully worked. A short time since Mr. Winn, the lessor, offered to give a site for the erection of several new furnaces without charge to a company, and to provide all the ore required to keep them going at a very moderate cost, so as to ensure a very large profit. The negotiations, we understand, fell through, but a new company is about to be formed on an extensive scale, and several furnaces are likely to be erected at Scunthorpe. The field of ore is a vast one, and cannot do otherwise than well repay those who engage in still further developing it. Just now Mr. Winn is sending a considerable tonnage of the stone into Staffordshire, whilst the Messrs. Dawes are also sending it to their Yorkshire Works. The Parkgate Company, who have extensive works, including furnaces and rail and plate-mills, near Rotherham, are raising the ore and forwarding it there, to be worked up with other stone. For the purpose of giving every facility for the erection of new works, Mr. Winn has just been engaged in building about 120 houses suitable for workpeople at Frodingham, and also a large hall for the holding of meetings and concerts, with a library and reading room. The village of Frodingham is now being extended in all directions, and at the rate it has progressed promises before long to grow into a by no means unimportant town. The ore of Lincolnshire has one great advantage over most others, it contains its own flux, it being impregnated with a large quantity of lime, whilst it is got close to the surface.

TRADING ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Some little time has elapsed since we endeavoured to glance at some facts illustrating the material progress of some of the leading States of South America. That interesting quarter of the world has not been standing still in the interim—railways having especially made a satisfactory advance. For the whole of 1871 the exports of our railway iron to Brazil, Peru, and Chili compared as follows with the corresponding exports of 1870 and 1869:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Brazil.....Tons	3,977	5,890	20,528
Peru.....	21,841	13,843	28,949
Chili.....	4,823	17,273	11,212
Total.....	20,641	37,006	60,739

The Peruvian, Brazilian, and Chilean demand has thus, taken as a whole, been progressively increasing during the last two years, and in 1871 it exceeded the corresponding demand from British India. This year the South American consumption of our railway iron has continued heavy, the shipments to Brazil, Peru, and Chili having been as follows during the first two months of 1872, 1871, and 1870:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Brazil.....Tons	1060	2506	3,356
Peru.....	2890	408	7,962
Chili.....	4089	250	138
Total.....	8039	3164	11,453

It is obvious, then, that it is worth while to give a certain amount of attention to the South American market, and to enquire whether it possesses the elements of continued stability. We incline to think that the animation which has characterised the South American railway interest—if we may use the term—is not yet exhausted.

The most important of the Brazilian guaranteed lines—the San Paulo—has succeeded in clearing the guarantee of interest given by the Brazilian Treasury, and this circumstance is, of course, calculated to stimulate the by no means unenterprising Government of Brazil to advance still further in the cause of railway construction and extension. It is not at all a matter of surprise to us to find that a decree has been issued authorising the South Brazilian Railway Company (Limited) to carry on its operations in Brazil. This enterprise has been formed in England, with the object of working the coal mine of Candiota, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul; and, as will be readily inferred, the line is required to convey the minerals raised to the nearest suitable point on the coast. Tramway enterprise is also introducing improved means of locomotion into various parts of Brazil, and it is just announced that the President of the province of Rio Grande do Norte has invited tenders for making and working a line to connect its port with the town of Mosoro. In Chili the contractor of the San Felipe and Llaillai Railway, Mr. J. M. MURPHY, has delivered the line to the Government of the Republic. The Chilean Council of State has further approved a Bill passed for the construction of the Huasco and Vallenar Railway. As regards Peruvian railways, which will be seen by our statistics to have absorbed a very considerable contingent of British rails during the last three years, there has been some discussion as to their probable productivity, and also as to the financial stability of the Peruvian Government, which is carrying them out. This discussion has called forth an eloquent and glowing reply from Mr. MEIGGS, the American contractor, who is engaged upon the lines.

"I believe," says Mr. MEIGGS, "that before guano was a source of revenue to the country Peru was rich, and that her riches consisted in her fertile soil, producing all the fruits of the tropics and the colder zones. Tradition paints her as an emporium of wealth, brilliant with her three kingdoms, and only requiring easy means of communication and transport. Now that the beneficent effects of the railways are being made evident, the receipts from the customs—the index to a people's wealth—have considerably increased, and are increasing more day by day. Convinced that this would be the case, two years ago I expressed the idea that, taking as a base the customs receipts for 1868-9, and adopting a tariff similar to that of the United States or Chili, the increase of the receipts at the Callao custom-house on the termination of the Oroya and Puno roads would be sufficient to cover the interest and sinking-fund on the cost of these two lines—£60,000,000 solely."

Mr. MEIGGS also mentions an interesting circumstance, which

illustrates the high estimation in which railways are now held, and no doubt justly held, by South American statesmen. Mr. Menéndez Valparaiso Railway he had a conversation with Don MANUEL ANTONIO TOCOMAI, then Minister of State, in his *ranchito* at Los Llanos; and that the minister said to him, "Mention the railways in Chile, which would produce 3 per cent. over and above their running expenses, and the Government will order their construction immediately." So long as South American statesmen are guided by such ideas so long, we may depend upon it, will the work of South American railway construction continue to advance.

THE EMMA SILVER MINE OF UTAH.

Nothing can be more evident than the sincerity of the vendor's declaration that if he had known the real value of the property before the contract was drawn up he would not have offered it for a million; nor can anything be more certain than that if the keen-witted denizens of Wall-street had any notion of the prize Mr. Park had in his pocket when he stepped out of the Pacific train that gentleman would not have left New York.

Our acute American friends are waking up to the fact that they have lost a first-rate thing—an article first amongst the first-rate ones, and within the last few days orders to buy on a large scale have been received here both from New York and from Utah, the locale of the great mine. This is only what might be expected from the acuteness of the Transatlantic capitalists; as they let slip the prize which they had in their hands, they seek to retrieve the mistake as far as possible by standing in for such profits as are derivable from the difference between recent prices and those which the shares will soon command. To do this stroke of business they must be very quick, or English holders must be slow and short-sighted to a degree. The directors will, in a few days, be in possession of the £33,000, surplus reserve which it was thought prudent to have in hand, and accordingly the dividend to be paid after May will be at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum instead of 18. Thus, the dividend will be at once doubled, and it may safely be calculated, for a permanency, as the intelligence by every telegram is better and better still than that brought by former ones. The word "inexhaustible" has become such a hackneyed piece of clap-trap in connection with the resources of mining properties that we almost shudder on hearing it; but if ever it could be legitimately used it would apparently be in the case of the Emma. Those best qualified to judge say that the capability of immense production and consequent high dividends for 40 or 50 years to come are already assured facts, and, for anything that appears to the contrary, the time may be extended to a century.

COAL MINING IN CAPE BRETON.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE GLACE BAY BASIN.

The existence of coal in the island of Cape Breton has been long known. The strata are apparent in the cliffs, and bear evidence in many places of having been worked, in a primitive fashion, by the early settlers. The coal fields of Sydney extend from Mira Bay to Cape Dauphin, a distance of 31 miles, and occupy an area of upwards of 200 square miles. That portion of the Sydney coal fields known as the Glace Bay basin, to which attention is here particularly directed, consists of a series of layers or seams, probably 20 in number, with an aggregate thickness of workable coal of 40 ft. of remarkable regularity and freedom from faults or deviations.

In their relative situations to each other these seams or beds may, for the purpose of illustration, be compared to a number of saucers of decreasing size, one within the other. The edges on the land side crop out at various distances from the coast, the centres dip under the sea, and the outer edges may be supposed to be worn away by the action of the water. All these beds dip so regularly at an angle of 1 in 10, at right angles with the strike of the outcrop, that a measurement taken recently from the outcrop of one of these seams to a spot three-quarters of a mile distant, where a shaft was about to be sunk, is said to have indicated by calculation within 9 in. the depth at which that particular seam would be reached. The seams or beds in this district underlie about 60 square miles, and have been calculated to contain upwards of 600,000,000 tons. The highest seam is known as the Hub vein, and is situated near the coast at Burnt Head; it is 8½ ft. thick, and has been worked successfully by the Glace Bay Company. About 20 ft. below this is a bed of Cannel coal 2 ft. thick, and at a depth of 400 ft. below, and outcropping about 4000 ft. (or ¾ mile) inland, is the Harbour vein, 6 ft. in thickness; it extends four miles in length, and is worked by the International Company and the Glace Bay Company at different points near the outcrop. At a further depth of 234 ft. is a 3-ft. seam, and 54 ft. below is a 4-ft. bed called the Black Pit seam, neither of which have yet been worked. About 100 ft. below is the Phelan seam, 6 ft. to 8 ft. thick, and of excellent quality. It extends about 10 miles, and is worked by the Caledonian Company, the Clyde Company, and recently by the Glasgow and Cape Breton Company.

Below the Phelan seam is the Ross seam, 5 ft. thick, extending through the whole district. It was formerly worked by the Schooner Pond Company, and is about to be opened by the Glasgow and Cape Breton Company and the Emery Company. It is said to be a good steam coal. The next workable seam discovered is the Lorway, 4 ft. in thickness, of a remarkable fine quality as a gas coal and for domestic purposes. This seam likewise extends below the whole district for a distance of 12 miles. It is now being opened at two places by the Lorway Coal Company. A 6-foot seam has been very recently discovered in this property, lying about 30 ft. above the Lorway, but it has not been proved. Below the Lorway, at a depth of about 300 ft. is the Gardiner seam, 6 ft. thick, which has been opened near the outcrop by the Gardiner Company, and proved to be of fine quality, and a 7-foot seam is said to have been recently found, lying immediately below this. The roofs and floors of these beds consist principally of rough sandstone, shale, and fire-clay, of a character very favourable for economical working.

All the collieries hitherto worked are situated near the coast, where vessels can have access, but the coast is exceedingly dangerous, and the cost of maintaining and renewing piers, breakwaters, and harbours has been a serious obstacle to success. These works are constantly being swept away by the autumn storms, and the remains of wrecks on the coast show the danger to which vessels engaged in this trade are exposed.

The seams which underlie the inland districts have up to this time been neglected from the want of the means of conveyance to a safe harbour—a want now supplied by the Glasgow and Cape Breton Railway, which will be opened for traffic to the fine harbour of Sydney in the spring of the present year. On reference to the map this railway will be seen to traverse the entire district overlying the Phelan, Ross, Lorway, Gardiner, and other beds, and it may be truly said that there is not a foot of ground that the railway traverses from the spot where it enters the coal measures to its termination at Schooner Pond where a pit might not be sunk on a seam of workable coal. The coal in this district is all of a bituminous character, and has a high reputation for the manufacture of gas and for domestic purposes. It burns with a clear bright flame, with jets of gas, and giving out much heat. It is reported by steamers using it to "light up quickly, raise steam fast, burn well and clearly, and generate steam well." Mixed with Welsh coal the consumption has been found to be 12 per cent. less than when using Welsh coal alone. The projected extension of the railway from a point near the Lorway Company's works to Louisbourg will, no doubt, give a great impetus to the trade. Louisbourg is a fine harbour, with good depth of water, and is open to navigation during the whole year. It is the nearest harbour to England, and admirably calculated for a coaling station for steamers. Coal could be put on board in this port at from 9s. to 10s. per ton; and with English coal at present prices, an export trade might be carried on successfully with all parts of the world.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The production of coal last year in the Cumberland (Maryland) coal region was computed at 2,345,153 tons, as compared with 1,717,075 tons in 1870, and 1,882,669 tons in 1869. The production, which attained its maximum in 1871, has enormously extended of late years. Thus, it amounted in 1861

only 269,674 tons, and in 1851 to only 257,679 tons; even so recently as 1866 it stood at only 1,079,331 tons. The Cleveland, Colne Valley, and Indianapolis Railway Company has let contracts for 500 coal cars, and seven locomotives. The directors of this undertaking report:—"The policy of using steel rails in renewal of track is already showing results, in reducing the expense of maintenance on such parts of your railway as are now laid with steel. There are over 70 miles of steel rails now in the track, and the renewals with steel already contracted for will exceed 50 miles in 1872. In addition, it may be stated that the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway is now, of Wilmington, Delaware, is building some large iron steamers for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company."

MINERAL OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

It has been asserted that of all the coal burnt for the generation of steam not more than one-eighth is utilised, so that by the improved means of raising steam which we employ we burn 8 tons of coal to obtain the same power which, with perfect arrangements, should be obtainable from 1 ton; and it is very generally admitted that in the use of our illuminating materials we are scarcely more economic. We are so accustomed to hear of patentees claiming extraordinary advantages for their inventions, that we can generally assume that one-tenth of the asserted claim may be adopted without fear of doing any injustice to the inventor; but when, as in this case, the margin for improvement is equal to at least 87 per cent., we should be less ready to conclude that claims to improvements are overstated. Some eighteen months since we directed attention to an improved system of applying mineral oil to illuminating purposes invented by Mr. A. M. SILBER, of Wood-street, and which was described as destined to become a substitute for gas, not where public gas companies are in existence, but where the want of a good and cheap illuminating power is felt, and the population is not sufficiently large to render the establishment of gasworks remunerative.

Since the subject was last referred to in the *Mining Journal* Mr. Silber appears to have been most energetic in obtaining practical tests of the value of his new lamps, and the results seem to have been in every case most satisfactory. His attention appears to have been hitherto directed principally to railway carriage and signal lamps, and as there are, probably, no other classes of lamps which are so costly to maintain under the present system he has unquestionably made a judicious choice. His lamps have been tried on the London, Chatham, and Dover, on the Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, Great-Eastern, Great Western, and London and North-Western; and the first-named company have made a series of comparative trials extending over 62 days, which permit of a very accurate estimate of the relative economy of the two modes of lighting being made. Thirteen of their ordinary rape oil roof-lamps were used in the same train with 13 of Mr. Silber's lamps from Aug. 28 to Oct. 28, both days inclusive, both kinds of lamps being lighted on an average 14 hours per day, and it was found that whilst the value of the rape oil consumed was 107.5s., the value of the oil consumed in Mr. Silber's roof-lamps was only 37.13s. 5d., showing a saving in favour of the new lamp of 67.11s. 7d., or about 64 per cent. Nor is this all, for whilst the rape lamps gave only two candles illuminating power the Silber lamps gave eight candles illuminating power. The importance of providing four times the light will be at once recognised, yet the practice which was at one period very general of reducing the greater light to the standard of the smaller one, in estimating the relative economy, has so long been acknowledged to be fallacious that it is safer to assume that, whether the old rape oil lamp or the Silber lamp be used, each train will carry the same number of separate lamps. In this case there is the less objection to the adoption of this course, seeing that the comparison of lamp for lamp only shows an economy of 64 per cent.

Compared with rape oil lamps, then, it is apparent that the Silber lamp has an enormous advantage, and, compared with gas, used in the illumination of railway trains the Silber lamp has also proved itself more economic, and of higher illuminating power. The gas burners used on the Metropolitan Railway consume 4 ft. of coal gas per hour, consequently 1000 cubic feet, costing 3s. 6d., would be consumed in 250 hours. In the trial on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, above alluded to, 13 lamps burned 62 days of 14 hours each, at an expense of 37.13s. 5d., so that for this amount we could have one burning for 9684 hours, and the comparison with the gas is a very simple calculation: if 9684 hours' light costs 37.13s. 5d., what will 250 hours' light cost? The result is 1s. 10d., showing a difference in favour of the Silber lamp of very nearly 40 per cent. Comparing, therefore, lamp for lamp, it would cost less than 2s. to light a train with Silber's lamp for the same time that now costs 3s. 6d. with gas. As to the quality of the light, it appears from carefully-conducted photometrical experiments made by Mr. William Valentin, of the Royal College of Chemistry, that whilst the gas only gave an illuminating power of 3.7 candles in the glass and 5.1 candles out, the Silber lamp gave 5.5 candles in the glass and 8.2 candles out; but, as in the former case, we will leave the improved light out of consideration.

Admitting, then, that the new lamp gives about three times the light at half the cost, the next matter for enquiry will be as to whether the oil used is free from danger, and whether a constant supply of it can be relied upon. The reply to both these enquiries is quite satisfactory. The oil is very light, being only .795 s.g., and costing 1s. 9d. per gallon; whilst Young's Paraffin will average about .850, and Trinidad Petroleum .820; yet it appears to be perfectly stable, and, therefore, safe; for Mr. Valentin found that after burning the lamp for 28 hours the lighter portion of the oil (it should have been stated that the oil used was a mixture of hydrocarbons of 753, 781, and 830 s.g. respectively) was not separated to any appreciable extent. The specific gravity was still .789, showing that the burning had been regular throughout. This fact, however, is easily accounted for upon considering the construction of the lamp, which is such that the main body of the oil is never affected by the heat from the flame, and that the wick shall only be supplied with precisely the quantity of oil required to support the flame. Mr. Valentin also took particular care to ascertain whether any damage from explosions could ever arise from the overflow, which in some degree is in railway roof lamps practically inevitable. In the Silber lamp the overflow is small, but still it must be provided for. Mr. Valentin assisted the increase of temperature until the oil in the wick-cup rose to 120°, 130° Fahr. The overflow oil, kept hot by the glass casing, had then a temperature of 100° to 120° Fahr., but the oil in the circular oil cistern was never higher than 90° to 100° Fahr. He also ascertained that at 18° Fahr. below freezing point the oil still remained perfectly liquid. In conclusion, Mr. Valentin attaches particular importance to the almost entirely uniform illuminating power of the lamp during 12 or more hours, to the greater facility with which it can be trimmed, filled, or ignited, and to the facility of increasing or decreasing the light when the state of the weather requires it simply by lowering or raising the wick, since the lamp consumes one or three times as much oil with equal facility.

There can be no doubt that in connection with railway carriage roof-lamps, railway signal-lamps, and lanterns used at country railway stations, Mr. Silber has a very extensive field for the development of his enterprise, and if only one-half the results shown on the trials already made, and which, moreover, cannot be considered as mere experimental trials, be realised in the three departments mentioned, the saving will be very satisfactorily felt by railway shareholders in the shape of a substantial increase in the amount of their annual dividends. For the present Mr. Silber is confining his attention to railways, which branch alone is sufficient to repay him well for his ingenuity; but he may anticipate that hereafter his efforts will be equally successful in connection with the illumination of villages and country mansions. His system of illumination is good and economic, and two greater recommendations could scarcely be desired.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Under the new direction of the Royal Polytechnic Institution it has been determined to re-instate the scientific department, and place such matters on a proper footing in the Institution. Prof. EDWARD V. GARDNER has been requested and has consented to act as Professor of Chemistry. It will be recollected that when the original Polytechnic was a chartered institution and

a School of Science Prof. GARDNER conducted the scientific department with great success, both technically and financially, and it is now generally felt that when properly re-established it will not lack public encouragement. In connection with the chemical department they are about to have a well-arranged laboratory, chemical theatre, and all conveniences for assays, analyses, consultations, &c. We shall take an early opportunity of referring in detail to the educational department generally.

THE MINES INSPECTION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to call public attention, and especially the attention of Mr. Bruce (Home Secretary), to the following fact:—By the present Bill before the House the most valuable and practical underground managers—who will have the serious responsibility not only of the management of the mines, but also the health and safety of the miners under them—vital as the question is, have no representation or voice in the said Bill, in the appointment to this position of inexpressible responsibility.

On their behalf, everywhere, with great respect, and in the name of humanity and justice, we offer our protest. We, and the underground practical managers whom we represent, think that two underground managers should be added to the number specified in the Bill constituting the Board of Examiners, as a matter of common fair-play between man and man, and in keeping with our notions of justice in England.

Signed, THOMAS STEPHENSON,

BENJAMIN KEIGHTLEY,

Authorised deputation from the West Yorkshire Underground Viewers' Association, representing about 100 important collieries.

1, Piccadilly-place, W., April 12.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

April 11.—It is strange that, in spite of the wonderful prosperity of mining enterprise, and of the manner in which the benefits of that prosperity are being extended to the general mining population of the county, through the abolition of the five-weeks month and similar means, that emigration should still proceed almost unchecked. It is even more strange that this should take place in face of the fact that large numbers of those who have tried their fortunes abroad have returned, or are returning, convinced that after all there is "no place like home." Cornishmen, however, seem to have become imbued with the spirit of wandering; and, as they are the first practical metal miners in the world, a large percentage of them are always sure to "do." Still, it is not often that we hear of such a wholesale emigration as that which took place the other day, when something like a couple of hundred Cornish folks (miners and their families), with nearly an equal number from Devonshire, started on their voyage to Brisbane. They are likely to do better than those who just now choose America, where the labour market is decidedly overstocked. Whether they will do better than if they stayed at home is very questionable, seeing the high figures which the tin and copper standards have now reached, with every prospect of a permanence.

As a rule, it is when the tin standard is low that we are to look for improvements in dressing operations. When prices rule high it has been the custom to make the returns on the best produce stuff, and to treat the roughs and slimes with very little consideration—hence the good profits made now by re-working old burrows and the like. This state of things is hardly to be expected in future. Mine managers now consider that their duty is not done until every possible ounce of tin is extracted; and there are few parts of West Cornwall in which apparatus for the improvement of tin dressing has not been projected or tried. Some of the more elaborate automatic arrangements of mechanism have not been so successful as was anticipated; on the other hand, several simpler forms of apparatus are said to have done good work. For example, there is Dingey's Pulveriser, which has now been in operation several months with entire success. Then there is Stevens's Patent Pulveriser, which has been taken in hand by Mr. Higgs, and which, therefore, we may be sure is capable of doing its duty. And now we hear of another machine designed to effect the same object, due to the ingenuity of Mr. James Harvey, of Lowertown, near Helston, where it has been tried, it is said, with good results. It operates by bruising, and consists of two or more bruisers, worked by alternate reciprocating motion on an iron bed. The bruisers have curved faces, which, with the crank motion, draw the stuff under them at each stroke, and reduce it to any degree of fineness. The power required is very little, considering the amount of work done, as a water-wheel of 10 ft. diameter by 2 ft. breast will reduce 12 tons of "burnt leavings" in 24 hours sufficiently fine to complete the dressing. It is exceeding desirable that now, when everything is favourable, no effort should be spared to make the dressing as economical and productive as possible. There is no better way of proceeding for a mining "rainy day" than by expending a little of the profits of prosperous periods in producing this result. What is needed is to make mining as permanently successful as possible.

Mr. G. L. Basset would rather that the thanks due from the miners of Cornwall for the abolition of the five-weeks month should be given to him only in conjunction with the other supporters of the movement. He wrote accordingly to the secretary of the committee appointed to carry out the proposed testimonial—"I cannot allow you to believe that I have been of more assistance to you in this matter than I can honestly feel that I have. Possibly the meeting in July at Teldy office may have initiated this movement, but I think you will see that were so many have befriended you—notably Mr. Bolitho, your chairman at the Truro meeting, the gentlemen of the committee who drew up the report at the same, Capt. Teague, Mr. Rogers, and others, and, above all, the Press—I merely become one of several who have assisted in this movement, and that where so many have been concerned, I submit to you whether it would not be better, at your next meeting, to record a general vote of thanks to all those gentlemen who have identified themselves with this matter. I shall still none the less feel deeply gratified by the generous and spontaneous movement made by the mining population of this district; and yet I shall have the pleasure of knowing that those who have very materially assisted you share with me in your thanks." The men, however, decline to accept Mr. Basset's modest disclaimer. They are willing to recognise—indeed, anxious—the services of all who aided in the movement, but they feel that throughout their first and their best friend has been Mr. Basset, and they are determined that "one and all" shall put the expression of their feeling upon permanent and grateful record. Accordingly Mr. Sims, the secretary of the committee, has announced, on their behalf, that while they thank most sincerely all other friends, they have no idea of abandoning the proposal of testimonialising Mr. Basset.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

April 11.—The enquiry before the district coroner (Mr. J. B. Edge) as to the 27 deaths caused by the recent explosion at the Messrs. Fletcher's Lovers' Lane Colliery, Atherton, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, was in attendance, and the proceedings were watched on behalf of the proprietors of the colliery by Mr. Fred. Wood, solicitor (from the office of Mr. Maskell Peace, of Wigan). The evidence of Mr. Ralph Fletcher, jun., agent to the firm, was resumed, and he continued his explanation of the system on which the works in which the explosion took place were ventilated. He would give no opinion, he said—when questioned as to the explosion itself—us to whether one flame had traversed the greater part of the west side workings, or whether there had been a series of explosions. He had no record of the amount of air that was passing through the works on the day of the explosion. All he had was a verbal report, made by Howcroft, the deceased underlooker, to Yates, the head underlooker, that all the places were clear that morning. The last record taken of the quantity of ventilation was in November last, when 100,000 cubic feet per minute was passing through the district of the explosion. He could not say that there had been any considerable quantity of gas, for very little would do a great mischief. A small quantity of gas, coupled with the force of the blown-out shot, and the great amount of dust that had been blown about and burnt, would, in his opinion, account for all that had been done in this instance. The air before it had done its work travelled about 1100 yards. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by the Government Inspector as to the system in vogue at the colliery of ventilating working places by means of iron pipes. In one instance the piping was 45 yards long, in another 52, in a third 21, in a fourth two pipes, acting independently of each other, formed a total length of 85 yards; in a fifth, where there was a similar arrangement, the total length was 90 yards; in each case the area of the pipes was about a foot. He did not think the ventilation was cramped by the use of these pipes, which were quite adequate to the work of keeping the places clear, and which were, in his opinion, proper appliances for the purpose. The system had been in use for many years at the colliery, and he approved of it. Some of the places were giving off gas, but not so much as would be anticipated from the noise that was being made. He knew that shots were being fired in the mine, but either of the underlookers had power to prohibit blasting if they thought it dangerous. Gas had lodged in a goaf for a good while, and shots were not allowed in that neighbourhood. The nearest place where it was permitted would be that in which was the blown-out shot. It was 250 yards away. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the exami-

nation of workmen who were in the mine when the explosion took place, or who took part in the subsequent explorations. The enquiry was again adjourned.

The next sitting of the jury sworn to investigate the Moss Pits explosion is appointed for Thursday next, but the sitting can only be of a formal nature. The task of reaching the 70 bodies lying in the Nine-foot mine is almost as stupendous as the sinking of a new shaft. Immense cavities in the upcast have been filled up, and soundings in the water below show that the metal which has fallen into the shaft stands considerably higher than the opening into the Nine-foot.

Another conference of miners with regard to the adoption of the eight-hours system at Lancashire collieries, was held at Hindley, near Wigan, yesterday. Delegates were present representing 40,000 men, and they stated the result of deputations to the masters since the last conference. Very few of the employers were reported to be opposed to the system, provided the men would carry out their share of the bargain, and work regularly for eight hours during eleven days of each fortnight. Resolutions were passed in favour of the adoption of the system of the weighting clause in the Mines Bill, and the provisions in the Government Wages Bill.

The Conference of the Amalgamated Association of Miners closed its sittings at St. Helens on Saturday. The proceedings on the day and the preceding included the passing of resolutions in favour of arbitration, of an improved measure of obtaining compensation from masters, and of direct parliamentary representation of miners. The officers were re-elected, and it was decided that the next conference shall be held at Walsall in October.

There are still complaints of scanty supplies, difficulties, and delays of transit in the mineral market, but nothing of special importance has occurred during the week.

On Monday an influential meeting was held at Chorley for the purpose of promoting the construction of a new line of railway from the town to Bamber Bridge. The proposed line, it was stated, would open out a district of great mineral wealth, and a committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on the subject.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 10.—The warrant market has been rather irregular since the date of my last report. On Wednesday the price touched 93s. 6d. cash, on Friday it closed at 92s. 6d., and on Monday it opened at 91s., advanced to 91s. 9d., and closed at 91s. 3d. Yesterday the market opened flat at 91s. and receded to 89s. 6d., but rallied again during the afternoon to 91s. 3d. cash, which was the closing quotation. This morning there was more disposition shown to buy, and better prices were paid—say, 91s. 9d. ten days, and 92s. one month; but there was afterwards a gradual reduction, on a rumour that the Bank rate would again be raised to 10 per cent. A good deal of business was done down to 90s. cash, closing the turn firmer again, buyers 90s. 3d. cash. Makers' prices remain strong at the highest point.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	112s. 6d.	93s. 6d.
Coltness ditto.....	112	93
Summerlee ditto.....	110	93
Carbunro ditto.....	105	93
Monkland ditto.....	97	91
Clyde ditto.....	95	91
Govan, at Broomfield ditto.....	93	91
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto.....	110	93
Calder ditto.....	110	93
Glenarnock at Ardrossan ditto.....	108	91
Eglington ditto.....	101	91
Carron at Grangemouth ditto.....	91	91
Shotts at Leith (selected) ditto.....	105	95
Kinnell at Boness ditto.....	100	95
Bar iron.....	£11 0 0 to £12 0 0	
Nail rods.....	12 0 0	

For the week ending April 8, 1871.....Tons 17,663
April 6, 1872.....16,343
Decrease.....1,322
Total increase since 25th Dec., 1871.....45,562 tons.

Since Monday circulars from various makers have been issued, advancing the price of Manufactured Iron from 10s. to 20s. a ton. This advance, although there has been some little pressure within the last few days, is to be attributed, we are told, not to any increased general demand, but principally, to the high price of pig-iron. With regard to consumption, the diminution in the hours of labour is affecting the consuming powers of shipbuilders to an appreciable extent, and is rendering the demand from that source less pressing. Bars and railroads are now most in demand, and these two items will be chiefly affected by the advance. There have been some additional contracts for ship iron entered into this week; and the large contract (30,000 tons) for pipes for Russia, noticed some weeks ago, has been now arranged with the Messrs. Laidlaw.

The trade in Coals keeps brisk, with the full prices quoted last week freely paid. The shipments for the week amounted to 34,419 tons against 28,927 tons in the same week last year. This quantity might have been exceeded, but ironmasters are using their own output, and that limits the available quantity for shipment to the output of the sale coalmasters, who are realising very profitable prices.

The miners in this district are about to make a demand for an advance of 1s. per day, and in other districts demands for an advance of from 6d. to 1s. a day are either being made or have been received, and both ironstone and coal are scarce. There is also a prevalent feeling to have the day restricted to eight working hours per day, which, with the limited number of men to be had, will tend to keep prices up during the summer months.

On Tuesday, at the Airdrie Sheriff Small Debt Court, an action was heard at the instance of a collier, named David M'Neil, against Messrs. W. Black and Sons, coalmasters, concluding for 12l. damages, as compensation for injuries sustained by pursuer through an explosion of fire-damp, which took place on Jan. 16, in the Brownieside Pit, belonging to defendants, and which was alleged to have occurred through the culpability of defendants not providing sufficient ventilation. Evidence was led at considerable length. After hearing the agent on either side, Sheriff Logie said that the employers were not liable in damages, as the proof showed that the explosion was directly caused by a fellow-workman of pursuer, and, therefore, he pronounced absolver, without expenses.

The Airdrie coalmasters, at their adjourned meeting, held on Monday, approved of the draft memorial to be sent to Members of Parliament in reference to the Mines Inspection Bill, &c. The memorial takes objection to various clauses, including those relating to the payment of wages, employment of boys, education penalties, justices, &c.

BOYLE'S AIR-PUMP VENTILATORS.—An interesting series of experiments, extending over several days, have been made with the self-acting air-pump ventilators patented by Mr. Boyle, Glasgow, within the premises of Messrs. Blackie and Sons, publishers, Villaford. The object of the experiments was to test the comparative merits of two modifications of Mr. Boyle's invention. There were present at the experiments several of the magistrates, Mr. John Carrick, master of works; and a number of scientific gentlemen, including Sir William Thomson, Professor Grant, Professor Tait (Edinburgh), Professor Biehoff, Professor Thorpe, Dr. Fergus, Dr. Bryce, &c. In the construction of modification No. 1 a tube is employed about 2 ft. in length and 18 in. in diameter, having a conical tube inserted in one end, with a diaphragm in the centre. The tube being placed in a horizontal position on the top of a vertical shaft, the slightest current of air passing through the conical tube is split up by the diaphragm, causing it to impinge all round the inside of the external tube. In passing out it acts like the piston of the air-pump in extracting the foul air through the vertical shaft from the apartment in which the apparatus is fitted. The conical end of the tube is always exposed to the current of air by means of a vane and spindle. In the improved modification the spindle and vane are dispensed with, the diaphragms being elongated about 24 in., arranged in a circular form, and so nicely adjusted that the gentlest breath of air impinging on them from any point produces a motive power on the principle of the air-pump, for extracting the vitiated air. The ventilators are placed on the top of two air-shafts communicating with the library. It was found that the average (for several days) of modification No. 1 was 550, and of the new modification 600 cubic feet per minute, as indicated by the anemometer. Professor Biehoff calculated that the air in the library would be renewed nearly every half hour. There was not the slightest perceptible current in the apartment. The ventilator is regulated with a valve at the bottom of the shaft, but the air-pump may also be arranged to act independently of the external current of air, with no down draught. All the gentlemen who were present at the experiments expressed themselves highly satisfied. Mr. Boyle, we understand, has orders to fit up his ventilators, on several of the principal public buildings in London. They have been already fitted up in the Royal Navy, the Admiralty, and other lines, and reports testify to their efficiency in extracting the foul air from the lowest holds of vessels.

"Janicki's Patent Iron Floating Dock, with Self-acting Side Floats," by Mr. H. Simon, C.E., Manchester, was the title of the paper read at the last meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland. The paper was illustrated by a large working model. The principal feature in this dock is that there is no bottom, as in other floating docks, and air is pumped in, which, by its pressure reacting on the surface of the water, supports the weight of the dock and of the vessel resting upon it. By an arrangement of side floats the dock maintains its proper position. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper reference was made to a dock constructed on the same principle, but without the side floats, and steered by means of a parallel motion apparatus.

WEST BASSET.—We are informed that another lawsuit has been commenced against the shareholders in this mine, and a correspondent has forwarded to us some details respecting the cause of action. It appears that some four or five years since two gentlemen resident in India and Australia were left by the will of a relative 50 shares each in this company, and the transfer being duly completed the shares were registered in their names in the company's books. Several calls were made on the shares, but for some cause unexplained no

notice of any meeting or of any call had been sent out to them, consequently their shares became, unknown to them, liable to forfeiture at a special meeting held in the early part of 1870. Notice of this meeting was sent about a fortnight before the meeting was held; in the meantime a protest had been sent to the office by a relative of these gentlemen against the forfeiture of the shares, on the grounds that they were not aware of any calls having been made, or that a meeting was about to be held to deprive them of their shares. The question of restoring these shares was first discussed, and deferred at a meeting held about 12 months ago, since which the matter has been further postponed from time to time, and in the interim shares have advanced from about 2s. 6d. to 18s. each. At a meeting held last week it was determined that the shares were legally forfeited, and that the company would resist any application for their restitution; hence, as we have before mentioned, legal proceedings have been commenced to compel the restitution of the shares. It is out of our sphere to offer any opinion on the matter, but under the circumstances it seems a pity that the funds of the company should be frittered away in litigation, after the dearly-bought experience they have had for some 12 years, in contesting with another equally unfortunate mine a question that might have been arranged in a few days or hours by any two or three competent and disinterested miners.

WHEAL SPEEDWELL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 24,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, has been formed to purchase a 21 years lease at 1-18th royalty of the well-known Wheal Speedwell, in Breage, Cornwall, and surrounded by mines which have given returns of nearly 4,000,000*l.*, and thus established the richness of the district. The property was worked about 45 years since, and is stated upon reliable authority to have returned upwards of 160,000*l.* in the course of a few years, and this was obtained from workings conducted at a depth of not more than 90 fathoms. The water in the mine is so highly mineralised with copper that iron becomes quickly coated with the metal if immersed in it. Capt. James Pope, of Redruth, reports that the sett is traversed by several east and west lodes, which have produced large quantities of tin and copper ore, and is intersected by cross-courses and elvans, which in that district never fail to make rich deposits of mineral. He recommends a 50 or 60 in. pumping-engine, and about a 24-in. winding-engine, and he estimates that to drain the water, clear up the old workings, erect stamps, and thoroughly develop the property it will require about 10,000*l.*, and when this is done he does not hesitate to say that they will have a profitable and lasting mine. Capt. John Curtis, of Helston, expresses similar views; from what he has heard from his father and uncles he considers the tinstuff itself will pay working cost, and that the copper returns will be all profit. Mr. Jehu Hitchins writes that geologically the position of Wheal Speedwell is unexceptionable, and that it is well placed for obtaining coals and materials, the sett being on the sea-board, and having a good landing place; he adds that, from whatever cause the mine was abandoned, he has every confidence in the judgment of Capt. Pope and Curtis, and is fully prepared to vouch for the correctness of their statements as to the underground operations and prospects of the different lodes and workings. The prospectus will be found in another column.

CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Mr. George Henwood, the celebrated mining engineer, in an elaborate report to the directors of the company, says:—"In making my report on the recent discovery of silver-lead ore at your mines, I must remark that, great as is the fact, it by no means surprises me, as I had all along, ever since my former inspection and report in 1870, anticipated a great deposit of mineral in such magnificent lodes as traverse your sett. On arriving at the mines, my attention was of course devoted to the discovery, this I found had been made by the men employed to bring up a deep pulrose and wheel-pit for the new water-wheel, now on the ground, and about to be erected. The lode was first cut into and lead found at about 2 ft. from the surface; as the opening was extended the vein was proved continuously productive, and is now opened on east and west on the course of the lode about 11 fathoms, averaging at least from 3 to 5 tons per fathom; it has been proved in depth at one place only about 9 ft., that is as far as is practicable on account of water; this trial is the same depth as the wheel-pit and 6 fms. west of it. The lode itself, as far as ascertained (it is not yet cut through), is about 9 ft.; the wall seen is well defined, smooth, and characteristic; the vein carries lead more or less throughout, mixed with oxide and sulphide of iron, copper pyrites, carbonate of iron, quartz, and clay-slate as gangue; every fine looking lode, in the heart of which is a leader of lead ore mixed only with oxide of iron, or gossan of the miner. The lead ore in this, as also on the walls and in the 'vughs,' is highly crystallised, forming large cubes or modifications of that crystal; one of these hollow plates extends 10 ft. by 7 ft., and is studded with thousands of large cubes of solid galena—a rare specimen. These peculiarities are held indicative of the presence of large deposits of ore and of powerful voltaic or electric action; they are frequently found in such mines as the Great Laxey and other vast champion lodes. The quantity taken out in actual working (no effort having been made beyond regular routine) is equal to about 5 tons of dressed ore, a pile of work, about 15 to 20 tons, in the lead store daily being added to, quite justifying that estimate. The new lode is 25 fms. south of and parallel to the great lode originally intended to have been wrought, but which has been suspended on account of the influx of water, and awaits the wheel and machinery above referred to. Between the lead lodes are two copper lodes, forming a complete group of veins wholly distinct from the copper mine series. From surface appearances, I think these lodes will improve in productiveness more rapidly going west than by being driven on east, as in that direction the ground will possibly be disrupted by the great cross-course; on the west the lode improves every foot it is driven, and as it goes into a hill 200 ft. high, backs for tribute work may be stopped for many years at a minimum cost; by cross cuts and winzes all the lodes may be explored and ventilated in connection with the main or engine shaft at the great lode, so that the mine will at all times be in a good state for all sorts of access, and you must have ladder ways and small shafts on the lodes for drawing the ore and waste to surface. I spent two days in my examination, in order to realise, if possible, the importance of the discovery; the second day's visit confirmed my impression, and I am convinced you have a rich and lasting mine, only requiring a little time and patience to be developed." [Of the ore several splendid specimens can be seen at the company's offices.]

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been registered:—

URBAN PHOSPHOR MANURE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares, of 10*l.* each. This company acquires the business, plant, &c., of the Urban Manure Company (Limited), and will carry on the business of manure manufacturers and merchants. The subscribers are—F. W. Engelbach, Gresham-buildings, 100 shares; G. L. Keir, 50; Lieut. Col. W. L. Grant, 15, Victoria-street, Piccadilly, 50; H. Ramsden, 50; G. S. C. Watkins, Acacia-road, New Malden, Surrey, 20; J. T. Hall, 9, Vicarage-place, Walsall, 25; F. C. S. Rizzo, Worcester Park, Surrey, 150.

EAST CORNWALL FIRE-CLAY AND BRICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 6,000 shares, of 10*l.* each. This company is formed to acquire and develop a fire-clay estate of twelve acres, known as the Sandhill Brick Works, at Calstock, in Cornwall. The promoters are—J. W. Lambert Smith, 3, Sherborne-lane, 5; Francis Edwards, St. Clement's House, 5; P. F. Boffin, 15, Coleman-street, 1; G. W. Piers, Berkmampstead, 1; B. M. Moss, 6, Newman's-row, Lincoln's Inn, 1; T. J. Dunn, East Dulwich, 1; and John Merritts, 25, Union-street, Cavendish-square, 1.

KINSA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares, of 10*l.* each. This company is formed to promote the development and colonisation, &c., of the Kynsa District, in George Colony, Cape of Good Hope. The subscribers are—W. Manley, Croydon-grove, Croydon; W. B. Perryman, Greenwell; Richard Noble, Amersham-park, Kent; W. H. Timewell, Luke-road, Baywater; T. W. Gorst, New University Club; H. E. Davis, 28, Eccleston place; Richard Pridmore, 63, Trinity-square, Southwark—5 shares each.

PENRITH DISTRICT MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1,000 shares, of 10*l.* each. This company will acquire and work the Lamonty Hall Estate Mines, in Cumberland. The subscribers are—Joseph Barker, Newton Rigg, Cumbria, 2 shares; Thomas Maclell, Penrith, 2; R. A. Tyson, St. Andrew's-place, Penrith, 2; J. E. Barnes, Penrith, 2; W. B. Arnison, Penrith, 2; William Little, Penrith, 2; J. Hudson, Penrith, 2.

ECCLESHILL COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000*l.*, in 160 shares, of 500*l.* each. The objects of this company are the acquisition of coal fields and utilising same. The subscribers are—J. F. Seddon, Ecclehill, 30 shares; John Marsden, Hollin's grove, Lower Darwen, 10; John Preston, 1, Britten-street, Darwen, 10; James Preston, 63, Hindle-street, Darwen, 10; R. Preston, Lywood-terrace, Lower Darwen, 10; Walmisley Preston, 7, Entwistle-street, Darwen, 10; R. Entwistle, Star-street, Darwen, 10.

COLEFORD HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares, of 10*l.* each. This company is formed for the acquisition of iron mines and deposits of ironstone, at or near Coleford, Forest of Dean. The subscribers are—H. D. Gooch, 4, Park-place, Villas, Maida Hill, 60; Francis Pavy, Rionombe Hall, near Swindon, 50; R. P. Fox, 4, Great St. Helen's, 50; T. A. Head, Dimsdale Villa, Blackheath, 50; J. J. Hopkins, The Poplars, Kingston-on-Thames, 50; C. S. Williams, 12, Montague-street, Russell-square, 50; and Hugh Stanton, 12, Montpelier-row, Blackheath, 2 shares.

CEDAR CREEK GOLD MINES AND WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 40,000 shares, of 5*l.* each. This company is formed to purchase and develop certain gold mines and water rights, situate at Dutch Flat and Gold Run, Placer County, California. The subscribers are—C. J. St. Alphonse, 75, Old Broad-street, 300 shares; H. C. Gallup, 54, Goidford-street, Russell-square, 200; John Joseph Dunne, 8, Finch-lane, 100; John Batters, 76, Old Broad-street, 100; M. F. Dorman, 76, Old Broad-street, 100; J. P. Halls, 75, Old Broad-street, 100; G. B. Jennings, Shelley House, Ongar, Essex, 100.

CRAVEN LIME COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 6,000 shares, of 5*l.* each. This is the conversion into a joint-stock company of the bus-

ness of Messrs. Clark, Wilson, and Co., lime and limestone dealers at Giggleswick, Ingledon, Yorkshire. The subscribers are—L. Christie, Stockhouse, near Settle, 200; H. J. Swale, Settle, 200; H. E. Stansfield, Bank Top, Kendal, 200; J. Clark, Swaback, Settle, 600; M. Wilson, Giggleswick, 500; F. Ellis, Settle, 15; Thomas Dixon, Settle, 10.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

MONTE LORETO GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The statutory meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Monday, Mr. J. FIELD in the chair.

Mr. F. R. WILSON (the secretary) read the notice convening to meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present meeting was purely formal in its character, and the only routine business to be transacted was the election of directors. He might mention that the property was situated in Liguria, within six miles of the port of shipment. The property was of great extent, and the mountain was traversed with numerous lodes, from which great quantities of gold and copper had been extracted. The workings were shallow, but gave indications at every point of increasing richness in depth. The reports were of a most encouraging character, and vigorous operation had been commenced at seven or eight different points. There was every reason to believe that this company had before it a career of permanent prosperity.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., stated that his brother and Mr. Jehu Hitchins had visited the mine some time since, long before its purchase was contemplated, and formed a most favourable opinion as to its intrinsic value.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to questions from different shareholders, stated that the extraordinary nuggets of gold and specimens of copper all came from the mine. The nuggets were free gold, averaging from 1 to 8 oz. in weight. His confidence, however, in the future of the mine was based upon the copper, which averaged some 14 or 15 per cent. The gold was found at the intersections of the veins, and when these were met with considerable amounts of gold were often extracted. A Cornish captain was in charge of the mine. He had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the future of the property, and its producing capabilities.

Mr. GALLICO said he was well acquainted with the district in which the mine was situated, and he believed the property of this company possessed the elements of a great success. He had understood that the improving character of the mine was already creating a considerable sensation in Genoa and Turin, and the general opinion entertained by all parties competent to judge was that it would prove a very great prize.

Mr. GALLICO, in reply to a question, stated that the mine had already returned copper to the value of 11,000*l.* and gold 20,000*l.* The mine was now in full operation. The gold was very pure in quality, and the copper high in produce. The CHAIRMAN mentioned that labour was very cheap and abundant.

After some further discussion, the directors were unanimously re-elected. Mr. F. W. Smart was re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

TAN-YR-ALLT MINING COMPANY.

The fifth general meeting of shareholders was held at Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAM NEWLAND RUDGE in the chair.

Mr. H. WILSON (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, also the report of the directors, as follows:—

The report of the directors regretted to state that the working capital had been found insufficient to prove the mine, they by circular dated June 28, invited subscriptions for debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to the amount of 2000*l.*, with the object of further working the property; but they are sorry to add that the shareholders have not responded to their appeal in a liberal spirit, the total sum subscribed amounting to 625*l.* only, 400*l.* of which was by the directors. Since the original working capital (2000*l.*) was found insufficient, two attempts have been made to provide the additional sum necessary for the proving of the mine, the first by the issue of 2000 shares, of which the directors took a large portion at par, the remainder being offered to the shareholders at 10s. 6d., the second by the issue of debentures. Of 405*l.* 5s. raised by the issue of 2000 shares, 355*l.* 5s. was subscribed by the directors and their immediate friends. Of 625*l.* raised by debentures, 550*l.* was again raised from the same source. If, therefore, appears that of 4675*l.* 5s. which has been raised no less than 4197*l.* 5s. has been found by the directors and their personal friends, and that only 478*l.* has been provided by the shareholders generally, sums which bear no reasonable proportion to the interest of the respective parties in the mine. Unless sufficient funds be at once raised the mine must be abandoned, and the directors will have no alternative but to recommend the company to be wound-up.

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders had not responded to the application for the capital necessary to develop the mine. As stated in the report, the directors had subscribed so much out of all proportion to that of the shareholders that they did not feel inclined to do any more unless the shareholders evinced a little interest, and subscribed their proportion. The directors had great faith in the concern, and their opinion was confirmed by the recent improvement that had taken place under the mine. The directors had given their services gratuitously, and had paid their own travelling expenses, and unless shareholders co-operated with them the directors would have to propose the winding-up of the company. They would, however, be very glad to receive any suggestion from the shareholders. He moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. W. GUNDY seconded the proposition, and stated that 400*l.* or 500*l.* would be sufficient to test the points in view.

The CHAIRMAN said if another company were formed he should like to take a consoling interest.

Mr. GUNDY would like to give the shareholders another chance. The mine under the slide was just beginning to show itself, and he believed they would have a good mine in a short time.

Mr. LINDOW mentioned that Mr. Kempton, of Derby, when he inspected the mine some time since, gave a discouraging report, but upon his recent visit, upon seeing the results under the slide, stated that he was now of a very different opinion. The CHAIRMAN said the directors would be very sorry if the shareholders did not find the small amount of capital necessary, for in the event of another company being formed, and success attained, dissatisfaction would be engendered.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and the directors were requested to send a circular to the shareholders, inviting subscriptions of 2s. 6d. per share, and that in the event of a sufficient amount to prove the mine not being subscribed the subscriptions would be returned, and a meeting convened for the winding-up of the company.

Messrs. Rudge and Lindow were re-elected directors, and Mr. Smart was re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL UNY.—At the quarterly general meeting of the shareholders, on Tuesday (Mr. E. King in the chair), the accounts showed a loss on the three months' working of 437*l.* 7s. 6d., and a balance of 21*l.* 13s. 7d. against the mine. This adverse balance was the result of the wet season, and the pumping machinery being inadequate to the requirements of the mine. A resolution was passed that Hind's 70-in. engine should be completed and set to work as early as possible. The accounts were received and passed. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The agents' report will be found in another column.

[The Meetings of other companies are published in this day's Supplement.]

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847. OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger-carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES.—OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES.—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR HIRE AND SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagon for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, AND CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

OFFICES AND WORKS, HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,

FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY

Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law."

Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised, searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.

Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars street.

BRADFORD CORPORATION GASWORKS.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

THE CORPORATION OF BRADFORD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FIFTY THOUSAND TONS of HOUSE-FIRE COAL, riddled, well-dressed, and free from scale and dirt, and TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS of CANNEL, to be delivered at the works of the corporation, in the borough, during the year commencing on the 15th day of May next, and ending on the 14th day of May, 1873, in such quantities weekly as may be agreed upon.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Coal," to be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, Bradford, by noon, on Monday, the 29th of April inst., and to be sent as soon as convenient prior to that day to the Mill-ward Gasworks, addressed to DAVID SWALLOW, Esq., Manager, from whom any further information may be obtained on application.

By order, W. T. MCGOWEN, Town Clerk. Corporation Offices, Bradford, 8th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS, SINKERS, AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED for SINKING and WALLING throughout a DOUBLE HANDED PIT in the EBBW FOCH VALLEY, in the parish of ABERYSTWYTH, which will be about 200 yards in depth, more or less, on property belonging to the South Wales Colliery Company (Limited), at the Docks, Newport, Monmouthshire.—March 23, 1872.

In Chancery.

BERRY V. GIBBONS.

COLLIERY AND IRON MINES IN THE FOREST OF DEAN. IN IS ENLARGED until MONDAY, the 29th instant.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE OR MORE CAPITALISTS.

SLATE QUARRIES, £5000 MINIMUM YEARLY PROFITS upon £30,000 INVESTMENT. Near the celebrated quarry of the late Lord Palmerston.

For particulars, address "L," Post Office, Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales.

£4000.—IRON.—A Gentleman, thoroughly practical, having a most advantageous offer of a nearly new BLAST FURNACE PLANT, ready for work (and frechold), &c., desires the CO-OPERATION of another. Has water and two main lines of railway communication to all parts. Principals will find this opportunity a rare and genuine speciality. With such references exchanged, and every information given.

Address, Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

VACANCY for a PUPIL by a MINING and CIVIL ENGINEER, in wide practice and of upwards of thirty-seven years' experience, who would be treated as one of the family, and thoroughly instructed in the whole art of the above profession in all its branches, including Land and Mineral Surveying, Plotting, &c.; also in the knowledge of Working Collieries and Mines, as likewise the Mineral Basin throughout South Wales.

Apply to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, M. and C.E., Cymer Villa, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.

THE OWNERS of some FREEHOLD MINES in ENGLAND of considerable value, who have lately erected at great expense extensive works for the treatment of their ores, require a FEW GENTLEMEN to JOIN THEM in the further successful development of their property, or a GENTLEMAN who could INTRODUCE the ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIRED would be liberally treated with, and might receive the appointment of secretary. The strictest investigation will be afforded on application to "C. C.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MINING ACCOUNTANT, aged 30, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT. Abroad preferred. Is a good draughtsman and correspondent, and possesses other qualifications eminently suited him for his position. Fifteen years' character. Liberal salary expected. Address, "Van," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a VALUABLE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINE, in a good mining district.

Apply to W. M. THOMAS, Chacewater, Cornwall.

FOR SALE (Executor's shares), ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHARES in the CWM YDON LEAD MINING COMPANY. Excellent prospects—see reports Dec. 14, Jan. 25, Feb. 24, March 9, &c., must realise. Also, TWENTY RHOSYDDOL.

Address, Normanton Co-operative Stores.—April 1, 1872.

FOR SALE, a good and strong 80 inch ENGINE, 10 feet and 8 feet 3 inches stroke, with or without THREE 11 tons BOILERS. Also, a large quantity of PITWORK, BALANCE BOBS, &c.

Apply to WEST and SONS, Park Station, Cornwall.

RAILS FOR SALE, 36 lbs. flange and 80 lbs. steel topped. DOUBLE-HEADED RAILS, new and slightly defective, AT VERY LOW PRICES. Also, other sections, up to 82 lbs.

Apply, BREYEN, RICHARDSON, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a GOOD 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, 9 ft. in cylinder, with or without a 10 ton BOILER. Also Cast-iron Rings for a 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL and PITWORK of various sizes.

Apply to GEORGE PROUT, Lumborn Foundry, Tavistock.

CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS desirous of EMBARKING in REALLY GOOD MINES of COAL, IRON, and LEAD QUARRIES of SLATE, GRANITE, or LIMESTONE, are invited to COMMUNICATE with Capt. JOHN PRYOR or Mr. T. L. COTTINGHAM, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

MR. S. GRAY (from Cornwall), CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, COLOGNE, PRUSSIA, supplies to order, carriage free to home port, PERFORATED METAL PLATES, SIZING DRUMS, TROMMELS, JIGGING MACHINES, CRUSHERS, STAMPS, STONE BREAKERS, STEAM ENGINES, &c., &c., of best quality and design, and at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

INVESTORS' GUIDE should be consulted by all Capitalists seeking SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railway, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies.

April number (now ready) contains the particulars of the ALLT-Y-CHRYN LEAD MINE, which will soon become, without exception, THE RICHEST MINE IN WALES. Shares, which can now be purchased at £3 5s. per share, will very soon be worth £20.

INVESTORS' GUIDE, published monthly, and forwarded POST FREE on application to—

JOSEPH FELL AND CO., 38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

[This day is published, the

INVESTMENT REVIEW:

A Monthly Record of COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

Edited by JOHN ROBERT PIKE, Author of "Britain's Metal Mines," &c., &c.

The present number contains, amongst other points of great interest and utility:—The Commercial Position; Britain's Metal Mines; British Mining; Does it Pay? Morvah Tin Consols, Boscawen Downs, West Jewell, Hobb's Hill-S. Lawrence, Victoria, and Newnham Angamog Silver-lead Mines; Penstrubal. A safe selection: Van Conzols, Cagliari Mining, Emma, Malaga Silver-lead Mines, Chans Silver-lead Mine, Hydraulic Mines. Increase in value of capital invested in Cornish mines; What Foreign Stocks Pay, &c., &c.

N.B.—Investors in Foreign and Colonial Mines will find in this Review information not otherwise attainable. The selection of dividend-paying and progressive mines cannot fail to be wonderfully remunerative at present prices.

Price One Penny, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN, SHREWSBURY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

From his long experience with and residence in the district, is always in a position to give reliable information upon the Shropshire Mines, and will sell or purchase every description of shares for net cash or account at the best market prices. Special business in—

Bog. Pennerley. Perkins Beach. Tankerville. Roman Gravel. West Tankerville. South Roman Gravel.

Parties wishing to sell or purchase in the foregoing are requested to make early application.

FOR SALE.—50 Perkins Beach, at 29s. 6d.

The purchase of shares in the CARDIGANSHIRE OLD BOG MINE (Limited) is strongly recommended. Immediate application should be made.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the following (or any less number), for cash:—20 Tankerville. 100 West Tankerville. 50 Roman Gravel.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

IMPORTANT TO ALL ENGAGED IN SKILLED LABOUR.

Feap. follo, strongly bound, 2s., by post 5s. 6d.

TEGG'S (NINE HOURS) READIEST WAGES RECKONER, at rates from 3s. to 4s. per week, showing at a glance the wages earned every quarter of an hour, from one quarter to 108 hours, thus adapting it for fortnightly as well as weekly pay.

Calculated by WILLIAM A. STONE, Accountant.

London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Chapside.

MR. J. S. MERRY

THE BREMER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.
Payments as follows:—
£1 per share on application, £1 10s. on allotment.
Future calls (if required) not to exceed £1 per share, nor to be at less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN T. BEDFORD, Esq., 12, King-street, Snow-hill.
CHRISTOPHER RAMPSON, Esq., Bramhope Hall, Leeds.
CYRUS LEGG, Esq., 192, Berners-street.
WILLIAM M. SIMONS, Esq., 21, St. Swithin's-lane.
HENRY M. COOPER, Esq., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
ADVISOR—ARTHUR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 34, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAND, 20, Mining-lane, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAND, 20, Mining-lane, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. W. H. WYON.
OFFICES—24, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the immediate purpose of acquiring the mines and property in South Australia of the Worthing Mining Company (Limited), now in liquidation, and which property includes the Bremer and Wheal Maria Mines.
The company has contracted for the purchase of these properties, and has taken over the purchase, smelt, and crush ore, and to acquire other properties and interests, as may from time to time be deemed conducive to the interests of the undertaking.
The property which the company has thus contracted to purchase consists, it is believed, of about—
889 Acres of freehold land, now let at a rental, and within about 37 miles of Adelaide.
284 " of freehold land and the Bremer Mine and machinery, together with the smelting-works, adjoining the township of Callington.
263 " of freehold land and the Wheal Maria Mine, adjoining the Bremer.
16 " of freehold land and Scott's Creek Smelting-Works, paddock adjoining the Bremer.
44 " — section 1164 in the district of Onkaparinga.

Total about 1928 acres.
Also the mineral rights, under section 3929, consisting of about 80 acres in the district of Onkaparinga.
The machinery and plant include engines, both stationary and portable, with rock-cracker, ore-crusher, smelting-works, tramways, tools, horses, &c.
By the aid of these can be raised in quantity, the reserves of ore being computed at between 6000 and 7000 tons. The Bremer Mine, which forms a most valuable portion of this company's property, is now in active operation, and the following are statistics of the quantity of ore raised, viz:—

1861	.....Tons 884½	1866	.....Tons 3120
1862	.....1624	1867	.....2701
1863	.....1811	1868	.....2250
1864	.....2460	1869	.....2150
1865	.....3400	1870	.....3510

averaging about 9 to 11 per cent. of copper, and in the deeper workings the average has shown an increase. The prospects of this mine were for a time interfered with by the low price of copper; but as this has been temporary, and the same is now removed, operations are in progress in order that advantage may be taken of the present improved rates.

It is believed that the mine, properly worked, will yield a very substantial dividend upon the capital, while the favourable terms on which the mines have been acquired, hold out the prospect of large dividends to the shareholders.
The contract for purchase of the mines, &c., is dated January 26, 1872, and is made between Arthur Cooper, liquidator of the Worthing Mining Company (Limited), of the one part, and the Bremer Mining Company (Limited) of the other part.

The company will have the advantage of the local assistance of Mr. Alfred Balfour in the management of the property. He has had extensive experience in the working of mineral estates in Australia, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the Government there to report upon the terms for the renewal of the Wallaroo mining leases.
Applications for shares to be made on the annexed form, and should these be in excess of the number to be allotted a distribution will be made *pro rata*.
Copies of the contract and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of the company, 24, Old Broad-street, E.C.

24, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., April 3, 1872.

MALAGA LEAD COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Issue of £20,000 Fifteen Per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds.
EXCHANGE OF SCRIP FOR BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, that the Scrip issued by Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., of Liverpool, on behalf of the Malaga Lead Company (Limited), in respect of the issue of £20,000 Fifteen Per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds, will be exchanged for the Final Bonds signed by the Trustees, and issued under the exchange of the company, on and after Monday, 15th of April instant, at the Registered Offices of the Company, 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.
The Scrip must be accompanied by a written list of the denominations and numbers of the scrip sent for exchange. Lists to be filled up may be had on application.
By order, GEORGE MARSDEN, Secretary.
Liverpool, April 9th, 1872.

MALAGA LEAD COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Issue of £20,000 Fifteen Per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds.
PAYMENT OF FIRST HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST.
Notice is hereby given, that the interest payable on the above issue of debenture bonds for the half-year ending 15th April instant, less income tax, will be paid on that day on the presentation of the coupon representing such interest, at the Registered Offices of the Company, 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.
The coupons must be accompanied by a written list of the denominations and numbers sent for payment. Lists to be filled up may be had on application.
By order, GEORGE MARSDEN, Secretary.
Liverpool, April 9th, 1872.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at One o'clock P.M.:
To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending December 31, 1871.
To elect three directors in the place of William Cox, John P. Judd, and Robert Henty, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation. They are all eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year—H. D. Abercrombie and F. W. Biggs, Esqrs., who are eligible, and offer themselves for election to that office.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 10th April, 1872.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at a quarter to Two o'clock P.M.:
To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending December 31st, 1871.
To elect three directors in the place of William Cox, H. D. Abercrombie, and Richard Taylor, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation. They are all eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year—James T. Dorrington and Charles Roberts, Esqrs., who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 10th April, 1872.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at a quarter past Two o'clock P.M.:
To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending December 31, 1871.
To elect three directors in the place of William Cox, H. D. Abercrombie, and Richard Taylor, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation. They are all eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year—James T. Dorrington and Charles Roberts, Esqrs., who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 10th April, 1872.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Office, 66, Cannon-street, E.C.
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders or promissory notes issued by this company, becoming due on the 15th instant, will be PAID at the office of the company in due course.
The holders of coupons are requested to leave them, with lists of the same (forms for which can be obtained at the office of the company), for examination three clear days previous to calling for payment.
S.R.—Coupons are received on any day (except Saturday), and paid on any MONDAY or THURSDAY, between the hours of Eleven and One o'clock.
April 10, 1872.
By order, R. LOCK, Secretary.

MR. T. W. BUZZO, late Superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan, but now residing in California, is prepared to EXAMINE MINING PROPERTIES, CONDUCT PURCHASES of the same, or ATTEND to the GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF MINES on or near the PACIFIC COAST. References asked, and given.
Address, "Box 369," Santa Clara, California, U.S.

COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH AND 30TH, 1872.
40-IN. ENGINE, part of 19-IN. WHIM-ENGINE, about 450 tons of new and old wrought and cast IRON and STEEL, PITWORK, FIRE-BRICK, &c., FOR SALE.

MR. JOHNS is instructed by the Receiver appointed in the Cause of Marrack and another v. Millet Davis and others to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Copper House, Foundry, Hayle, on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th days of April instant, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and other SURPLUS MATERIALS in and about the Foundry Premises situated at Copper House aforesaid, comprising a 40-IN. PUMPING ENGINE, part of 9 IN. WHIM ENGINE, about 450 tons of new and old wrought and cast IRON, a quantity of STEEL, a lot of PITWORK, FIRE-BRICK, GRINDSTONES, PAINTS, &c.; also, FOUR BOILERS, and timber carriages, &c.
The auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of founders, merchants, mining agents, and others to this very important sale of the above surplus stock, the whole of which, from its close proximity to railway, road, or vessel, offers every possible convenience for easy removal.
Descriptive catalogue, with order of sale, and every other particular, can be had on application to FRANCIS LING, on the works; to the Auctioneer; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, April 11, 1872.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD ROBERTS has been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Cameron Arms Hotel, High-street, Swansea, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, 1872, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all those newly-erected LEASEHOLD WORKS, known as

THE JERSEY SPELTER WORKS,

Comprising CALCINER, POT ROOM, TWO FURNACES, WAREHOUSE, OFFICES, &c.; together with SIX ACRES of LAND, situated in the parish of Llanabwyt, and distant two and a half miles from Swansea, connected by rail with the Great Western and Swansea Vale Railways, held for a term of 60 years from the 24th day of June, 1870, at the annual ground rent of £66.
For further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. WILKINS TRICK, Ivy Lodge, Morriston; Mr. D. DAVID, Solicitor, Swansea; or to the Auctioneer, 6, Dynevor-place, Swansea.

PRELIMINARY.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, MACHINISTS, AND OTHERS.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ENGINEERING TOOLS AND PLANT.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND PRICE are honoured with instructions from GEORGE ENGLAND, Esq., who is retiring, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at an early date, the WHOLE of the

MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANT, AND EFFECTS

at the celebrated Hatcham Ironworks, Old Kent-road, London. The plant includes 7 ft. double wheel lathe, numerous sliding, surfacing, screw-cutting, boring, facing, and hand lathes, shaping, drilling, boring, planing, screwing, punching, shearing, slotting, plate-planing, and other machines, by noted makers; plate bending rolls, overhead travelling and swing-jib cranes, foundry uteris, and all plant, smiths', fitters', turners', boiler makers', moulders', carpenters', and all appliances, engines, boilers, shafting, gearing, stock in trade, office furniture, stores, &c.
Further particulars in future advertisements; meanwhile of the Auctioneers, Albert-square, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE CHINA-CLAY WORKS IN CORNWALL.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, as a "going concern," by order of the Liquidator.

THE CARDYNHAM CHINA-CLAY WORKS,

comprising the following BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c.:—
Artificial drying-house, with two fire-places, drying-kiln, 110 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, and a granary, capable of containing about 500 tons of clay.
A good coal-house and office attached.

A shed at Wadebridge shipping port, capable of storing about 100 tons of clay ready for shipment.
A good fenced yard and drying-ground, with pans for drying clay in the open air.
A shed in yard capable of containing 100 tons of clay.
1 set of micahs for purifying the clay.
4 good setting pits.
3 good tanks for storing wet clay.
1 good reservoir for storing water for washing purposes.

1 water-wheel, 18 ft. high by 4 ft. wide, with cast-iron ring, wrought-iron axle, crank, stools, brasses, and frame.
About 30 fms. of good launders and stands for taking in water on wheel.
276 fms. of 1½ in. flat-roads.
122 fms. of 1¼ in. flat-roads.
45 fms. of ¾ in. flat-roads.
78 pulleys and stands for ditto.
7 balance bobs, turn bobs, and fittings for ditto.
1 plunger-lift, composed of 18 in. pole.
1 10 in. working.
1 9 in. wind-bore.
1 9 in. H. piece.
1 9 in. top door-piece.
4 9 in. 9 ft. pumps.
4 drawing-lifts, with buckets, rods, stands, and sky-rods for working same.
2 6¼ in. working barrels.
2 6¼ in. windbores.
2 6¼ in. door-pieces.
2 7 ft. pumps.
1 6¼ in. working barrel.
1 5½ in. wind-bore and door-piece.
1 5 in. pump.
1 good drawing-machine.
2 tram wagons.
160 fms. of tram-rail, with sleepers and saddles for ditto.

About 100 fms. of chain of different sizes, and 3 pulleys; several wheelbarrows, clay boots, tools, &c., all in working order; also, a lot of timber, iron, bags, and other necessities for carrying on the works.
The stock of clay (dried and undried) consists of about 1000 tons.
There are also several thousands of tons of refuse, suitable for the manufacture of excellent fire-bricks, &c.

The lease, on favourable terms, for an unexpired period of 15 years.
The whole of the above may be seen, and every information obtained by applying to Capt. HODGE, Cardynham China Clay-Works, Blisland, near Bodmin, Cornwall.

To negotiate, applications should be addressed to Mr. W. H. BUMPUS, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD LAND AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD and INHERITANCE of the

ESTATE OF TRETTOIL.

In the parish of LANIVET, near BODMIN, Cornwall.
The land on sale is now in the occupation of the owner, Miss Susan Henwood. The estate consists of a good Farm-house, Barn, Stable, and other convenient Out-houses; Engine-house, Dry-house, and Mine Stack, and about 47 acres of excellent Meadow and Pasture Land; together with certain Mining and other Mineral Rights under the last-mentioned estate, as well as under and throughout the enclosed Farm of Trettoil, now occupied by Mr. Edward Johns, and which also extends about 47 acres of land. The entirety of the enclosed mineral rights extending over more than 90 acres of land; together also with the mineral and other rights connected with the common attached to the above estate.

The Trettoil Mine is well known, and yields copper, tin, and other minerals of exceedingly good quality, in great abundance.
This mine has been surveyed by several experienced and practical mining agents, whose reports will prove it to be a more than ordinary valuable mineral property, capable of being worked with a small capital, and made immediately and richly remunerative. This is apparent when the fact is considered that two diverse soils here come in contact; the granite and calons meeting in peculiar geological proximity in this property.

By the outlay of a small capital the purchaser will ensure an unusually profitable return for the capital invested, and the early attention of the public is invited to this opportunity of an eligible investment such as is rarely offered to public notice. The large copper lode now ready for sale is of a peculiarly good quality, and is now opened nearly to the surface.

The proprietor being a lady prefers selling this valuable estate rather than working the same, or granting any self thereof, and will afford every requisite information to any person (bona fide) desirous to treat for the purchase, and will give immediate possession on the settlement of the purchase.

Particulars and plan of the property may be seen on application to the owner at Trettoil; or to Messrs. TROS. and H. HENWOOD, Penrose, St. Issey, Cornwall. April, 1872.

FOR SALE, separately, at reduced prices, the VALUABLE TOOLS and OTHER APPLIANCES used at New Dock Works, Leeds, in the manufacture of railway plant, wagon and carriage building, general engineering, &c. &c.

For prices and particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES POWELL, Consulting Engineer and Valuer of Engineering Plant, &c., 80, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

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A second-hand 24-in. 5-ft. stroke WINDING ENGINE.
To be delivered at Plymouth Station.
Address, CREASE and Co., 39, Congreve-street, Birmingham, from whom can be had, new, exceedingly strong, economic in working, and as cheap engines as can be made. SECOND-HAND ENGINES ALWAYS ON SALE.

FOR SALE, a high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.
FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 14 horse power, in excellent order.
PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.
FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.
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BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BARNBURY.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND IRON MINES.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, the undermentioned VALUABLE COLLIERY AND IRON MINES—viz.,

LOT ONE.

All that VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERY, known as "THE COUSINS ENGINE COLLIERY," situate at Whitcomb, near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, and comprising, with others, the following principal VEINS or SEAMS of COAL—viz., "The Coleford High Delf," "Whittington," and "Yorkley" veins, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 160 acres, or thereabouts.
The colliery is held in perpetuity, under a grant from the Crown, at a low royalty and dead rent.

It is most favourably situated for the transit, at a low rate, of the produce to the shipping port of Lydney, distant about three miles, and with which there is immediate communication by railway, and the pits may be sunk suitably for loading the coal direct into the railway trucks, and it is also well situated for local demand, being in the immediate vicinity of iron and other works, in which the produce of similar collieries is extensively consumed. The above-mentioned principal veins are worked in collieries (yielding most productively) in the immediate neighbourhood.

The coal from the Coleford High Delf vein is highly valued as a steam coal, and for use in the manufacture of iron; and that from the Whittington and Yorkley veins is excellent for domestic and gas purposes, and will stand shipping with very little breakage.

LOT TWO.

All that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LYD-BROOK DEEP LEVEL IRON MINE," situate (near Ross) at Lydbrook, in the said Forest of Dean, and comprising, with others, the veins of ironstone known as the sandstone vein and the limestone vein, and the surface boundaries, of which said colliery comprise an area of 200 acres, or thereabouts.

And also all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LIMKILN POOL LEVEL IRON MINE," situate at Lydbrook aforesaid, adjoining to the first-mentioned iron mine, and comprising similar veins to those in such first-mentioned iron mine, and the surface boundaries of which said Limkiln Pool Level Iron Mine comprise an area of about 90 acres.

The above iron mines are held in perpetuity under grants from the Crown, subject respectively to low royalties and dead rents.

The whole of the ore in the Limkiln Pool Level Mine can be won by means of the free drainage level driven near to the vein of ore, and forming the deep boundary line of the mine, while by instroke from such mine about 70 acres of the Lydbrook iron mine may be opened and worked with each other for purposes of ventilation, and the quick dispatch of the produce to the surface. The produce is superior to the average of that raised in the district, and is easy to smelt. The Severn and Wye Railway, now in course of construction, passes within a few yards of the two iron mines, and will place them in direct communication with as well the local as the South Wales and South Staffordshire furnaces.

The lots may be tendered for, either together or separately. Tenders to be sent in a sealed cover, endorsed "BETTY v. Gibbons," to JOHN WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situate at No. 10, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, not later than Monday, the 15th day of April, 1872.

The sites of such colliery and iron mines may be viewed, and further information and particulars, with lithographed plans, conditions of sale, and forms of tender, may be obtained from Messrs. WIGHT and SON, Solicitors, Dudley; or of any of the following solicitors—viz., Messrs. PALMER, ELAND, and NETTLESHIP, 4, Trafalgar-square, London; Messrs. JAMES and GRIFFIN, Birmingham; Mr. W. S. ALLEN, Birmingham; Messrs. CHURCH, SON, and CLARKE, 9, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. FREHE, CHOLMELEY, and FORSTER, 29, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Address, "Plynlimmon," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO LET, AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY, all those EXTENSIVE COAL MINES, under 2800 acres, or thereabouts, of

THE NEWSTEAD ABBEY ESTATE,

Containing the "Top Hard Coal," in its best section, and all other seams of the district, so completely developed in the Huntly and other collieries to the south, the Annesley Colliery to the west, and the Portland and other collieries to the north and north-west, all in full activity, and raising very considerable tonnage of coal annually.

The estate is intersected by the Mansfield and Nottingham Railway, being distant from the latter town about 11 miles. Pits may be sunk close to the public railway, and access afforded thereto, over a perfectly level part of the estate.

A large acreage will be dedicated by the proprietor for the establishment of cottages, and for a plant of the largest magnitude.

There is abundant water on the surface for all engines and other purposes, and there is a private station belonging to the estate, which, under arrangement, may be transferred for public use.

The depth of the pits to the Top Hard Coal may be confidently assumed not to exceed 240 fathoms, and from the experience of the Annesley Collieries, which are sunk a few yards to the west of the Newstead Abbey Estate, there is little or no water whatever below a depth of 150 feet from the surface.

A lease will be granted for a long term of years, and all the usual facilities for mining purposes.

The favourable prospects of this large field, free, so far as the adjacent collieries afford information, from dykes, with the "Top Hard Coal" in excellent section and quality, and the position of the estate so favourable for the supply of the London and local markets, render it the safest and most reliable of the few remaining coal fields now unlet in the district.

For all information as to the estate, the most eligible site for the pits, and the terms on which it is proposed to let the coal mines, application may be addressed to Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, and GRAHAM, 6, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London; or to Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Pelaw House, Chester-le-Street.

None but principals, or their mining engineers, and who are prepared to open out the colliery upon a large scale, will be treated with.

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It will bear rough usage and handling without breakage. As regards the manufacture, it is easily and cheaply made; the machinery made is simple, effective, and comparatively inexpensive.

No heavy pressure is required, or exposure to heat after moulding, to dry or coke (as is usual); and after mixing, the blocks could, if desired, be made up by hand labour; but for large production, self-acting machinery is recommended; and when moulded, the fuel is at once ready for use or transit.

Works are in operation in London, and can be viewed on application. Intending licensees can send their coal and have it made up into fuel in their own presence, and have it returned to them for trial.

Samples on a large scale suitable for every purpose supplied for trial. The proprietors of the patents are prepared to grant licenses, and would, if desired, undertake contracts to provide machinery, erect works, and put the same into satisfactory operation, on any required scale of manufacture.

Application to be addressed to the patentees—Mr. DAVID BARKER, Oldbury House, Northfleet, London; or Mr. THOS. D. CLARK, 13, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham.

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 TUBERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, MANUFACTURED by them, having been the fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
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 GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation. The stuff is taken direct from the stamps.
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EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

From Capt. RICHARD BLIGHT, Creegbrawae and Penkevil United Mines, near Chacewater, February 19, 1872:—

I have seen the tin-dressing machine work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly say it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight-tenths of the tin is saved into whits at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—
 I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator, and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to me, and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—
 I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From Capt. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—
 I have worked your dressing machine, and I find it will do its work as a separator and cleaner admirably. The whits for burning are very good, and the roughs which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as it saves much manual labour.

From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—
 I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine at work. I viewed the different divisions of roughs and slimes as classified by the machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

From Mr. F. PASCOE, tin dresser, Tuckingmill, March 4, 1872:—
 It will do for any class work; for slimes it is first-class. It is equal to four times budding by passing over this machine once.

From Mr. S. N. STEPHENS, tin dresser, Great Wheel Fortune, March 5, 1872:—
 I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact, it makes the best separation in ore vanning I ever saw, either in this country or in America.

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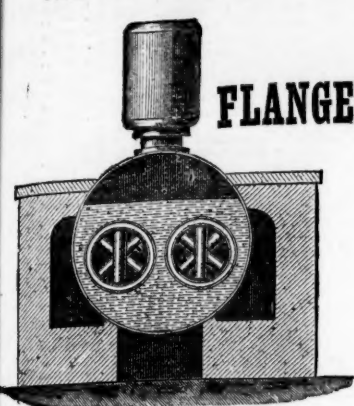
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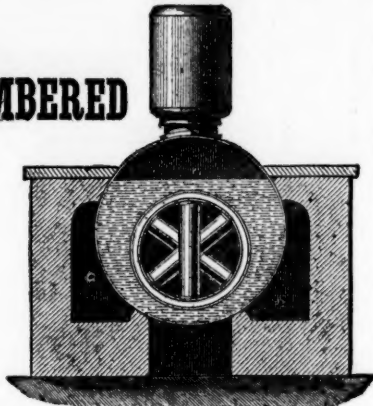
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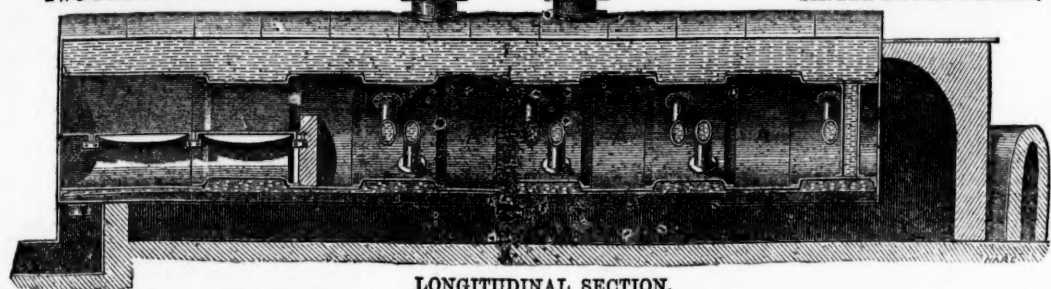
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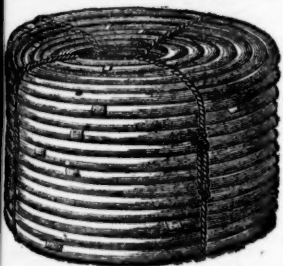
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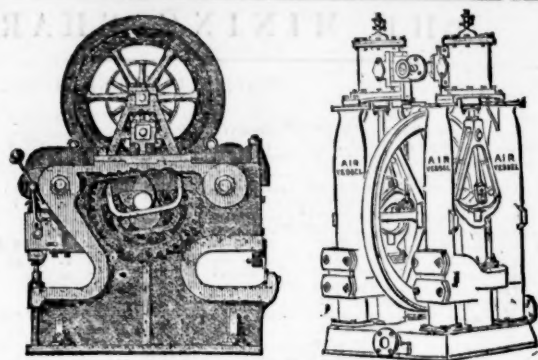
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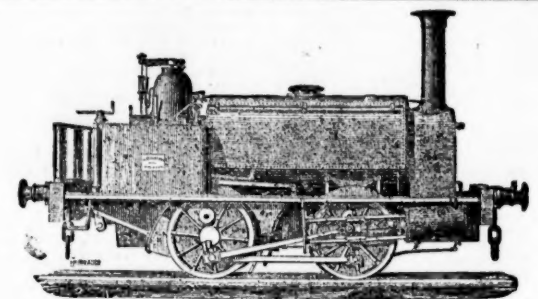
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20000	Blaen Caeleu, s. i. Cardigan	1 00	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	1 0. Oct. 1871
18000	Boswell Downs, s. i. St. Just	3 00	—	—	0 5 6	0 0 0	2 0. Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, s. i. St. Just	91 50	230	215 220	603 15 0	3 0 0	5 0. Feb. 1872
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4000	Cashwell, s. i. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 0 0	5 0. Mar. 1872
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, s. i. St. Columb	2 00	—	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	2 0. Dec. 1871
1000	Carn Brea, c. i. Illogan	35 00	180	190 200	289 0 0	2 0 0	2 0. Jan. 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. i. Illogan	19 14 9	52	52 54	8 14 6	1 0 0	5 0. Jan. 1872
127	Cwm Erwin, s. i. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	31 13 0	0 0 0	5 0. Jan. 1872
38	Cwmystwith, s. i. Cardigan	60 00	—	—	394 10 0	2 0 0	5 0. July 1869
200	Derwent Mines, s. i. Durham	500 00	—	—	177 0 0	2 0 0	10 0. July 1868
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454	Ding Dong, c. i. Camborne	10 14 10	100	95 100	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
12800	Drake Walls, c. i. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	93 4 2	1 15 0	Apr. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c. i. Cleer	2 14 8	—	—	1 3 8	0 0 0	1 0. July 1870
300	East Darran, s. i. Cardigan	32 00	—	—	201 10 0	0 0 0	3 0. Apr. 1872
6400	East Pool, c. i. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	18	17 18	12 8 9	0 0 0	2 0. Mar. 1871
1800	East Wheal Lovell, s. i. Wendron	3 9 0	16	19 20	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871
2800	Foxdale, s. i. Isle of Man	25 00	—	—	79 15 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
5000	Frank Mill, s. i. Christow	3 18 8	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
2950	Gawton, c. i. Tavistock	3 10 6	7	6 7 3	0 8 0	0 0 0	5 0. Jan. 1872
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12000	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. i. Helston	4 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	2 6. Mar. 1872
1024	Herodfoot, s. i. near Liskeard	8 10 0	35	35 37 3	60 0 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1872
20000	Killaloe, s. i. Tipperary	1 00	—	—	0 2 11 3	0 0 0	9 3/4 Dec. 1870
165	Levant, c. i. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
400	Listur, s. i. Cardigan	18 10 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1871
5000	Marke Valley, c. i. Caradon	4 10 8	—	—	7 10 6	0 2 6	Apr. 1872
5000	Minera Mining Co., s. i. Wrexham	5 0 0	—	—	59 11 8	0 16 0	Feb. 1872
5000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. i. Cl. Cl.	7 0 0	—	—	0 4 6 3	0 0 0	1 1. July 1870
6400	New Boscawen, c. i. St. Agnes	4 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 0 0	2 6. Mar. 1872
12000	North Hendre, s. i. Wales	2 10 0	—	—	4 1 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1872
2000	North Levant, c. i. St. Just	10 12 0	17	16 17	4 1 0	0 2 0	3 0. Oct. 1871
2610	North Wheal Crofty, c. i. Illogan	3 11 3	—	—	0 5 6	0 1 6	June 1871
6400	Pedn-an-drea, s. i. Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	5 0. Nov. 1871
266	Pendennis United, c. i. Camb.	86 00	44	42 44	26 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1872
5000	Penhalls, s. i. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	2 5 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1872
500	Phoenix, s. i. Llanthorne	50 00	—	—	477 10 0	7 0 0	Oct. 1871
1772	Poldice, s. i. St. Agnes	18 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
2000	Poldice, s. i. Gwennap	10 00	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
12800	Prince of Wales, c. i. Calstock	0 12 8	—	—	103 12 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
1130	Princetown, c. i. Uney Lelant	10 7 7	27	28 30	0 2 0	0 0 0	1 0. Dec. 1871
15000	Queen, c. i. Calstock	0 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, s. i. Salop	7 10 0	—	—	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1872
8869	Ronewall Hill & Ransom, s. i. Helston	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
10000	Shelton, c. i. St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
612	South Caradon, c. i. St. Clear	1 5 0	230	220 230	682 10 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1872
5000	South Carn Brea, c. i. St. Agnes	1 11 6	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
6128	South Condurrow, c. i. Camborne	5 6 6	—	—	1 2 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1871
6000	South Darran, s. i. Cardigan	8 6 8	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
496	St. W. Frances, c. i. Helston	18 18 9	60	60 65	374 18 8	1 0 0	Mar. 1869
342	St. W. Frances, s. i. St. Just	32 17 9	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1871
340	St. W. Frances, s. i. St. Just	10 15 0	44	46 48	0 10 0	0 1 0	July 1869
1772	St. Just Amalgamated, s. i. Helston	8 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1871
13000	Tankerville, s. i. Salop	6 0 0	19	18 19	1 18 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1872
20000	Terrace, s. i. St. Austell (div. on 12000 sh. only)	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
12000	Tintin, c. i. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	70	73 75	36 16 0	2 2 6	Mar. 1872
4000	Trun, c. i. St. Austell	5 15 0	17 1/2	17 18	8 1 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
15000	Van, s. i. Llanthorne	4 5 0	—	—	6 12 0	0 14 0	Mar. 1872
2000	W. Chiverton, s. i. Perranabuloe	10 10 0	14 1/2	15 16	50 7 6	1 0 0	June 1872
2048	West Wheal Frances, c. i. Illogan	25 18 9	—	—	2 17 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1872
400	W. Wheal Seta, c. i. Camborne	47 0 0	105	95 100	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
12800	Wheal Arthur, c. i. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	637 0 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1872
612	Wheal Basset, c. i. Illogan	5 2 6	140	130 140	0 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
6128	Wheal Grenville, c. i. Camborne	7 14 6	—	—	36 0 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1872
612	Wheal Jane, s. i. Kea	10 16 6	50	47 49	7 18 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
4296	Wheal Kitty, s. i. St. Agnes	8 4 6	15 1/2	15 16	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
1024	Wheal Kitty, s. i. Uney Lelant	3 10 6	—	—	8 12 3	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
896	Wheal Margaret, s. i. Uney Lelant	13 17 6	23	20 22	73 5 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, s. i. Menheniot	10 0 0	12	10 12	1 15 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
1000	W. Mary Huchings, s. i. Plymouth	2 12 6	—	—	506 0 0	8 0 0	Feb. 1872
80	Wheal New, s. i. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1872
13000	Wheal Russell, c. i. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
4096	Wheal Uney, c. i. Redruth	10 14 6	8 1/2	8 1/2 9	52 9 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1871
21600	Wicklow, c. i. s. i. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Alamillos, s. i. Spain	2 00	—	—	0 17 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1872
130000	Almaden and Tinto Consolidated, s. i. Spain	1 00	—	—	0 2 9	0 0 0	6 0. Dec. 1871
30000	Australian, c. i. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
13000	Birdseye Creek, c. i. Calif. (24 shares)	4 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
16000	Cape Copper Mining, s. i. Cape	5 0 0	—	—	6 17 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1872
30000	Central American, s. i. Central Am.	0 15 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Territory, s. i. Colorado	5 00	—	—	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
71612	Don Pedro North del Rey	10 14 9	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, s. i. Nevada	10 00	15	14 15 1/2	1 4 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
50000	Emma, s. i. Utah (25,000 fully paid)	20 00	24	23 24	1 4 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c. i. England	2 10 0	—	—	2 2 3	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
15000	Ferguson, s. i. California	2 00	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s. i. Utah	10 00	—	—	2 4 10	0 4 0	Mar. 1872
50000	Fortuna, s. i. Spain	2 00	—	—	1 10 0	0 3 6	Mar. 1872
50000	Gold Run, s. i. Calif.	1 00	—	—	0 1 0	0 4 4	Mar. 1872
40000	Kapunda Mining Co., s. i. Australia	3 00	—	—	0 1 0	0 4 4	Mar. 1872
14000	Linares, s. i. Spain	3 00	—	—	13 18 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
7927	Luizlana (Portugal) (25 shares)	3 00	—	—	1 10 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, s. i. Nev. (25,000 fully paid)	10 00	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
12800	Preussische Berg- u. Hutten Aktien, c. i. Prussia	20 00	—	—	1 16 0	1 16 0	Mar. 1872
110000	Reichsbank, s. i. France	20 00	19	16 19	10 18 8	1 6 11	Dec. 1871
100000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., s. i. Scotland	1 00	—	—	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
120000	Sierra Buttes, s. i. California	1 00	—	—	6 per cent.	—	Apr. 1871
12500	Sierra Buttes, s. i. California	2 00	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
60000	South American, s. i. Nevada	5 00	—	—	0 12 2	0 0 0	Feb. 1872
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 00	17	15 17	71 10 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1871
15000	Sweetland Creek, s. i. California	4 00	—	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	Feb. 1872
20000	Tollman, s. i. Nev. (6000 sh. are £2 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 3	0 1 3	Mar. 1872

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
60000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	—	3/4	Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> , Brazil*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
3000	Anglo-Spanish, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Belgium*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
3000	Australian United, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	2 10 0	1/4	3/4 1/4	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Italy (£10 shares)	6 10 0	—	8 1/2 9	Jan. 1872
6000	Bensberg, <i>s</i> , Germany (£10 shares)	4 0 0	—	5 1/2 6	Aug. 1872
50000	Braganza, <i>s</i> , Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, <i>s</i> , Romagna, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	Champion, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
4000	Chans, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Douro, Portugal*	5 0 0	6 1/4	—	Fully pd.
85000	Chontal, <i>s</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 15,000 of £1 sh.)	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	6 0 0	—	3 1/4 3 1/4	Fully pd.
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Cutaba, <i>g</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 15 0	—	—	Nov. 1870
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Elipsee, <i>g</i> , California* (£1 shares)	0 19 0	—	3/4 1/4	Aug. 1871
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Company, California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
40000	Exchequer, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada*†	2 0 0	—	3/4 1/4 3/4	Fully pd.
25000	General Brazilian, <i>s</i> , Brazil*	1 0 0	—	3/4 3/4 1/2	Fully pd.
12000	Guerrero, <i>g</i> , Mexico (total cap. £50,000 shares of £1)	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada*	1 0 6	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Imperial Ottoman, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Turkey*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua	2 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1869
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> , <i>l</i> † (£2 shares)	1 0 0	—	2 1/4 2 1/2 2 3/4	Mar. 1872
4000	Malaga, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Spain	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Malpaso, <i>g</i> , Colombia	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, <i>c</i> , Honnef, Germany*	3 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
41000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
45000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*	0 15 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
15000	Pacific, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada and California* (and reduced)	7 0 0	3	2 3/4 3 1/4	Fully pd.
50000	Panuco, <i>c</i> , Chile*	4 0 0	6 1/4	4 1/2 6 1/4	Fully pd.
30000	Pastarena United, <i>g</i> , Italy*	3 0 0	—	3 1/4 3 1/4	Fully pd.
40000	Pinto, <i>s</i> , Nevada* (and 8000 deferred)	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
8000	Richmond Console, <i>s</i> , Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Rio Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 15 0	—	6 1/4 6 1/4 7 1/4	Sept. 1870
10000	Russia, Oregon and Utah*	10 0 0	—	7 1/4 6 1/4 7 1/4	Fully pd.
15000	San Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chile	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Sao Vicente, Brazil*†	0 7 0	—	—	June 1871
5000	Sator, <i>s</i> , Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Silver Star, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 0 0	2	2 1/2 3	Fully pd.
7500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 10 0	—	—	July 1871
10000	Tolyabe, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	2 10 0	—	—	Nov. 1871
10000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil*	1 0 0	—	3/4 1/4 3/4	Fully pd.
8000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Union, <i>g</i> , California*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
3174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*	20 5 0	—	3 1/4 3 1/4	May 1868
10000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	4 1/4 4 1/4	Fully pd.
10000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
5000	Yudaniamitana, <i>c</i> , South Australia*††	0 30	—	1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4	Fully pd.